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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Irrepressible Conflict Between Protestantism and Popery.

The Vatican Alarmed at the German Policy.

AN IMMEDIATE APPEAL TO ARMS NOT EXPECTED.

None of the Catholic Powers Willing to Strike the First Blow.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Senator Boutwell Making Investigations Preliminary to a Meeting of the Select Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1875.

The European War Cloud.

The Department of State has for some months been in receipt of frequent intelligence from the diplomatic representatives of the United States which has foreshadowed the existing state of political affairs in portions of Continental Europe. These confidential communications allude to the conflict raging between Protestantism and Catholicism which render the precipitation of a religious conflict possible, though, in view of many surrounding and potential circumstances, not probable. The dispatches received at the department, however, indicate that the positive course pursued by the German Prime Minister and countenanced by the sovereign, has for a long time occasioned no little anxiety at the Vatican, and to such an extent has the aggressive policy of Germany been carried, that it is considered time to take measures to stop the tide. It is assumed, however, by the dispatches from the four powers most directly interested, that the complications and antagonistic influences will be likely to prevent a conflict. The influence of the priests in the days of Napoleon the Great, and which gave him more embarrassment than disciplined armies in the field, appears to have materially declined with the progress of education and freedom of thought; so that, according to the information of our ministers abroad, the Jesuitical intrigues which carried so much weight in the last century, are well understood to-day. The dispatches received show that none of the Catholic powers are anxious to espouse the cause of the Vatican against the policy of Germany, and that the latter power will not assume the initiative. It is known that the Empire is not in itself an unit on religious questions, as the fact of the overwhelming predominance of the Roman Church in Bavaria demonstrates. The influence against taking up the cause of the Pope by Austria are founded in the antagonistic forces at work in the large body of subjects under the Greek Church and other rival sects. The ambition of Austria to effect a lodgment on the Black Sea would, in a political sense, it is said, be offset by the desire of Russia to establish herself on the Mediterranean. The feeling on Italy seems to be opposed to the cause of the Pope on political grounds. A prominent foreign diplomat, to-day, in conversation expressed his information very similar to that above stated, and thought there was no reason to fear a war.

Civil Service in the Departments.

Senator Boutwell has remained in the city for the purpose of making investigations preliminary to the formal meeting of the Select Committee of the Senate, of which he is Chairman, appointed to inquire into the various branches of the civil service in this city.

The committee was appointed with a view to the reorganization of all the departments. It has been apparent that in all he departments there are many useless offices and supernumerary officers. The great obstacle in the way of reform, heretofore, has been Congress itself—members desiring to control as much patronage as possible. Senator Boutwell is now visiting he various departments. He expects to inish this preliminary investigation by the ast of this month, about which time the irst formal meeting of the committee will e held. The committee, it is expected, vill perfect a bill for the reorganization of all the departments in time to be presented at the meeting of Congress. The bill to reorganize the Treasury Department, which was put on to one of the appropriation bills n the last hours of the 3d of March, was only designed as a temporary expedient, and the Treasury will therefore be included n the next bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1875.

SHERMAN & CO. BANKERS.

John Sherman, to-day, retired from the banking firm of Sherman & Co., which, however, continues under the remaining partner, H. D. Cooke, Jr. Mr. Cooke is the son of ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Mining Party Captured and on Their Way to Fort Laramie.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Lieut. Col. Bradley elegraphs to military headquarters here, rom Fort Laramie, under this date, as follows: "Captain Mix has secured the mining party near Harney's Peak, containing sixteen men, one woman and a boy. They will be here on the 18th inst. A war party of Sioux and Arrapahoes is reported to have left for the Shoshone country."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1875.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL STRIKE—ITS CAUSES AND PROSPECTS.

A Pottsville, Pa., dispatch says that the secret of the long continuance of the strike, and the miners living so comfortably and keeping so bold a front, lies in the credit system always heretofore pursued by the merchants. It was impossible at the outset to refuse to trust regular customers who had always hitherto paid promptly, and as no one knew how soon the suspension would end, the merchants were obliged to keep on "throwing good money after bad," in the desperate hope that a favorable turn in the financial tide would bring it all back again. But a crisis is at hand. Wholesale dealers have taken the alarm, and are refusing to sell goods to this region except for cash, and without fresh supplies retailers will soon have nothing for their consumers but empty shelves. One firm of general dealers is credited with $42,000 already invested in the strike. Many others have from $5,000 to $20,000 on their books.

John Siney, President of the National Labor Association, is quoted as saying: "The strike is on its last legs."

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has adopted a plan of running pioneer engineers ahead of all passenger trains, and find great advantage in so doing. The miners themselves are becoming very sick of the contest, and are leaving in considerable numbers for other parts of the country. It is said that the way they anathematize the Miners' Union is something fearful, but they know better than to bolt. Not enough of them will leave, however, to make any material difference in the quantity of coal mined.

SHARKEY'S RETURN DOUBTFUL.

A Havana dispatch says that legal complications have arisen between the Spanish and American officials, and it is now doubtful when Sharkey will be returned to New York.

MORE OF TWEED'S PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Another half million of Tweed's property has been attached in Westchester county.

TILTON-BEECHER GOSSIP.

Among the distinguished attendants at the Tilton-Beecher trial yesterday, were Judge D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Dr. H. W. Holcombe, of St. Louis. Henry E. Simmons, Business Manager of the American Tract Society, who was foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted Tilton and Moulton for conspiracy, says that Beecher took the usual oath on the Bible. Beecher could not remember in his testimony how the oath was administered. Judge Neilson and the scandal case lawyers have signed a petition to the Legislature asking for special legislation which shall give supervisory power to further compensate jurymen who have served over thirty days. Mary Clemmer Ames has been a guest in one of the Brooklyn hotels for three or four days, and is registered as Mrs. Mary C. Richards, her maiden name. She is under a subpœna from Beecher's lawyers.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The President and Mrs. Grant, with members of the Cabinet, arrived here last night, and left at ten o'clock this morning for Boston. The committee of the Massachusetts Legislature joined the Presidential party. They all had to purchase tickets before entering the special train in which they left the city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

SUCCESS OF REVIVALIST SMITH.

BERLIN, April 16.—The success of the revival mission of Pearsall Smith in this city and other towns in Germany, is increasing. Immense crowds attend the meetings, and members of the nobility occupy seats on the platform. The Empress of Austria has given a private audience to Smith.

ECCLESIASTICAL BILL PASSES SECOND READING—SPEECH BY BISMARCK.

BERLIN, April 16.—The bill abrogating those clauses of the Constitution which grant the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors, and freedom of clerical appointments, passed second reading to-day in the lower house of the Prussian Diet. In the course of the debate Bismarck said the Government was loth to proceed to such measures, but they were unavoidable. Since the Vatican Council no one possessed the influence the Pope had, with a compact party, a well-organized press and an army of obedient priests. This power would be serious, even if it belonged to a native, instead of a foreign monarch. That monarch, if he had the means, would carry out his programme in Prussia, but he would first have to destroy the majority of the Prussian people. The Prince closed his speech with these words: "When all the breaches in the bulwarks of the State, caused by granting too many rights to unworthy objects, are repaired, then will we be able to conclude peace."

THE "TIMES" AND "NEWS" TO BE INVESTIGATED FOR PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Commons, to-night, there was an acrimonious debate on the question of summoning to the bar the printers of the *Times* and *News* for breach of privilege for publishing documents in the hands of the Select Committee on Foreign Loans. Disraeli moved a resolution that the Select Committee be instructed to investigate the affair and report how the press obtained the documents in question. This resolution was carried and the order summoning the printers was revoked.

France.

A BALLOON NEARLY FIVE MILES FROM EARTH—TWO OF THE OCCUPANTS SUFFOCATED TO DEATH—THE RECOVERY OF THE THIRD DOUBTFUL.

PARIS, April 16.—A party of three persons ascended in the balloon Zenith today, for the purpose of making scientific observations. The balloon attained the extraordinary height of 8,000 metres (over 26,000 feet). Two of the aeronauts were suffocated to death, and when the balloon reached the ground the third was almost insensible. His case since been so ill that his recovery is doubtful.

England.

FOUR REVIVAL MEETINGS.

LONDON, April 16.—Four crowded revival meetings were held to-day. One, especially devoted to students for the ministry, took place at Spurgeon's tabernacle. Moody delived an address on Christian work, which was rapturously applauded. Thousands rose at his invitation to go into the streets and work for Christ.

Belgium.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE LAST NOTE—SINCERE DESIRE TO STRENGTHEN GOOD RELATIONS.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government yesterday received Germany's reply to its last note. The reply cites no fresh facts. It descants on the principals of international law involved in the discussion, and expresses the hope that Belgium will seize the opportunity to dissipate the impression that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the press in Belgium. The Minister, after informing the House of the contents of the note, said that in addition to this correspondence, courteous verbal explanations had been exchanged with the German representative, and in conclusion he assured the Chamber that the Belgian Government would do its best to strengthen good relations with Germany.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 16, 5 p. m.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills was 3 5-16 per cent, or 5-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93⅝@93⅞; for account 93⅝@93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107; ex int, do 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 1874, ex int. New York Central 91; Erie 28; preferred 38. Tallow 42s. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 9½d.

PARIS, April 16.—Rentes 63 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 16.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 99.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 4,700 American. Flour dull; State 26s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 14,000 quarters, including 13,000 quarters American. No. 1 spring wheat 9s 10d; No. 2 do, 9s 9d; winter 9s 3d. Corn 34s 6d. Pork 78s. Lard 60s 6d. Cheese 73s. Turpentine 27s. Spirits of petroleum 9½d; refined 9⅝@10¼d.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Colorado at San Francisco —More Trouble in Formosa—Synopsis of Latest News.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The Pacific Mail steamer Colorado arrived last night from Hong Kong and Yokohama, bringing Japanese news to the 25th ult., and Chinese to the 15th ult.

JAPAN.

It is now known that Government changes of considerable importance are impending. A modification of the present form of administration is expected. Great secrecy has thus far been maintained by officials, owing to the efforts of foreign ministers to interfere in the disposition of Japanese internal affairs.

For the past two weeks the Mikado has been ill, but is now recovering.

The rule requiring the payment of two cents on newspapers arriving from America has been abolished by the Japanese Postoffice for public convenience.

There is considerable excitement among Japanese soldiers in consequence of news that the Chinese have already provoked a conflict with the savages of Formosa. Opinions are expressed that China should be required to give a guarantee for at least reasonable treatment of the aborigines. The circumstance that China having exacted submissive acknowledgments from the Loo-choo islanders, which is yet unexplained, adds to the feeling of indignation against that Empire. The Loo-choo-ans concerned have arrived in Yeddo in obedience to Government summons. The case is now undergoing investigation.

In May, 1874, the exportation of rice from Japan was prohibited, owing to the possibility of war. The restrictions are now removed by Government order.

Several new railways are projected in various parts of Japan. Telegraphic communication is now established between all the important cities of Japan.

The intelligence of the proposal to return one-half of the Simonoski indemnity is coldly received in Japan. It is felt that the money either does or does not belong to the United States. An offer to refund a portion would not be cordially welcomed in the present state of opinion, and a partial acknowledgment would probably be refused.

Taxes on two hundred and fifty small articles of trade are abolished and transferred to tobacco and native wine, which will now yield about two million dollars.

CHINA.

Particulars are received of a fight in Formosa between the savages and the Chinese troops. Two Chinese officers ventured, in January last, to enter the region of the Potan aborigines, and were immediately killed. February 13th a body of two hundred troops was sent to retaliate. They burned one village, put the inhabitants to death, including old men, women and children. On their return they were surrounded and routed, with the loss of ninety killed, among whom was the Chinese leader. The savages' death are estimated at thirty. There is much excitement in China, and rumors of large forces to be dispatched to the scene.

Additional foreign loans are about to be negotiated by China.

Work on the Foo-chow telegraph line continues to be interrupted. Considerable additional property of the company has been destroyed by mobs.

The river Min at Foo-chow is to be dredged, being in places almost entirely obstructed.

A torpedo boat of novel construction was launched from the yard of a local firm a few days ago, intended for the Government. It is proposed to make a trial of her powers in a week or two.

NEW ORLEANS.

Speaker of the House Elected.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The House reorganized by electing Estilette, Compromise Conservative, Speaker. Estilette was supported by Governor Kellogg and the solid Republican vote, and was elected by 69 to 37 for Wiltz.

Rea, Hill & Kerr
warrant all goods sold by them.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

HARRISBURG.

Veto Proclamation by the Governor—List of Bills Approved.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—The following is a copy of a proclamation issued by Governor Hartranft to-day:

Pennsylvania ss. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. John F. Hartranft, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have caused this proclamation to issue, and in compliance with the provisions of Article IV., Section fifteen, of the Constitution thereof, do hereby give notice that I have filed with my objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth the following bills, passed by both houses of the General Assembly, viz: Senate bill No. 29, entitled "An act to declare the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, to be the legal successors of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, and to authorize the latter corporation to transfer the property held by them to the former."

Senate bill No. 35, entitled "A supplement to an act relating to writs of *qua warranto*, approved June 14, 1836, authorizing writs of *qua warranto* in certain cases."

House bill No. 29, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the destruction and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles' approved the 22d day of March, 1852."

Senate bill No. 40, entitled "An act to repeal the first section of an act relative to the appointment of sealers of weights and measures, approved the 20th day of February, 1852, so far as the same relates to the appointment of such officer in and for the county of Dauphin."

Senate bill No. 65, entitled "An act to validate certain conveyances made by married women."

Senate bill No. 82, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act relative to courts in the Commonwealth,' approved May 7, 1850, to provide for the service of writs on agents, clerks, attorneys in fact, managers or general agents of non-resident defendants in certain cases."

Senate bill No. 174, entitled "An act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable, upon which they have a lien."

Senate bill No. 183, entitled "An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, approved the 8th day of April, 1857, and to extend the provisions thereof to all corporations."

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-ninth.

By the Governor:

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Governor approved and signed the following acts of the General Assembly to-day, viz:

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the County Commissioners within the State refused or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasurers, and to repeal an act, entitled "A supplement to an act fixing county treasurers, passed the 15th day of April, 1850, approved the 16th day of April, 1870, in regard to the compensation of county treasurers.

An act authorizing the burgess and town council or each of the several boroughs throughout this Commonwealth to levy and collect a gas, kero-ene oil, and water tax.

A joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

BOSTON.

Arrival of the President—Unofficial Reception—Programme for To-day.

BOSTON, April 16.—President Grant and suite arrived at 5:30 o'clock. An immense crowd had assembled at the depot, but beyond the usual surging and gazing incident to crowds, no demonstrations were made. The party entered open carriages and, escorted by a squad of police, the processions moved slowly to the Revere House. Dense crowds lined the sidewalks along the route and Bowdoin Square, upon which the hotel faces. This evening the President's people eager to catch a glimpse of the President. Some cheering was here indulged in. Gov. Gaston was in waiting at the hotel and informally received and welcomed the President and party. The President's apartments are quite luxurious and were elaborately ornamented with flowers. This evening the President attended Mrs. Rousby's benefit at the Globe theater. To-morrow morning the President will be driven out to Beacon Park to inspect blooded stock. At one o'clock he will visit the Massachusetts Club, and at two o'clock be entertained at the Commercial Club room, at which Governor Gaston will preside. At night o'clock the Presidential party take a special train for Concord.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Double Execution at Beaufort—Rumor of the Pardon of a Condemned Murderer.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—Scipio Bryan and Elijah Atkinson, both colored, were hung at Beaufort to-day for the double crime of murder and arson in June, 1874. The execution was witnessed by about five thousand colored people. Both murderers made full confessions.

Considerable excitement prevails among the colored elements in Charleston, caused by the rumor that Bunch, the mulatto policeman who, when drunk, murdered an Irish policeman last fall, is to be pardoned by the colored Lieutenant Governor, Gleaves, taking advantage of the absence of Governor Chamberlain, who has gone to the Lexington centennial. Bunch was to have been hung last Friday, but was respited one week by Governor Chamberlain.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Capital Removal—Governor Jacobs Disregards the Injunction.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., April 17.—Governor Jacobs will not regard the injunction against the removal of the capital to Wheeling, recently awarded by Judge Ward. Unless he changes his mind before the 20th of May, the time when the removal bill takes effect, he will get himself into jail for contempt, in which case the merits of the injunction matter will be tested on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

FIRE RECORD.

The Columbus Paper Mill Fire.

COLUMBUS, April 16.—The loss on the Anderson paper mill, partially destroyed by fire last night, will not exceed $15,000, most of the valuable machinery being saved. The loss is fully covered by insurance in nine different companies.

Charlotte, N. C.—$250,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 16.—A fire this afternoon destroyed about three thousand bales of cotton, the depots of the North Carolina and the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad companies and a number of private residences. Loss $250,000; about two-thirds insured. It is supposed the fire originated from sparks from the engine of the cotton compress, standing near a large platform capable of holding over three thousand bales of cotton. The flames were soon beyond control, there being a high wind from the west. The fire passed over the thinly built part of the city, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, mostly of cotton and railroad depots. The property destroyed is insured in the following companies: Home, of New York, $5,000; North British, $25,000; Manhattan, of New York, $15,000; Franklin, $8,000; Continental, $15,000; Ætna, $10,000; Phœnix, $6,000; Niagara, $10,000; others, $65,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Clear or clearing and decidedly cold weather, with north to west winds and rising barometer.

The Texas immigration-promoting excursionists are now in Cincinnati.

The steamers Elysia, from Glasgow, and Weser, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

The wife of Dr. C. G. Higbee, of St. Paul, committed suicide last evening by taking strychnine.

The spinners' strike at Great Falls, N. H., is over, the men returning to work on the terms originally proposed by the employers.

It is reported that the Carlists have seized a number of women and children in the province of Soria and threatened to shoot them unless ransomed.

The Illinois and St. Louis bridge, crossing the Mississippi river at St. Louis, has been transferred to Morgan, Humphreys & Co. under fourth mortgage bonds and a change will be made in its management. The transfer was an amicable one, and the bridge will hereafter be in charge of Mr. Newall, formerly of the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton roads.

Mrs. E. L. Irwin, a highly respectable young widow of Hannibal, Missouri, tied a clothes line around herself and little girl, six years old, and fastened the other end to a stake in the ground, then took the child in her arms and deliberately walked into Bear creek. Both were drowned. Financial embarrassment and disappointment in love are understood to be the cause of the act.

Henry Gambs, the Public Administrator of St. Louis, who absconded last November some $60,000 in debt to various individuals and estates in his hands, has voluntarily returned and is engaged with his bondsmen in settling up his affairs. Gambs has been in Mexico since he left, engaged in the coasting trade between Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports, and will return after fixing things with his creditors.

Go to Rea, Hill & Kerr
to buy your sugar-cured hams, sugar-cured shoulders, sugar-cured breakfast bacon, sugar-cured dried beef, all strictly choice and extra sugar cured.

UNION PACIFIC UNDER WATER.

Travel Suspended in Utah and Wyoming Territories.

OMAHA, April 19.—The high water, which for several days past has delayed trains on the Union Pacific, has finally become so high that travel is entirely suspended. Between Laramie City, Wyoming, and Ogden, Utah, the water is six feet deep in many places, and still rising. It is impossible to predict when travel will be resumed. The canons are reported full of snow, and it is well known that the snow that fell last winter is the deepest for many years. The location of the present trouble is Bitter Creek Valley, three hundred miles west of Cheyenne. The passenger trains which left here on the 13th, 14th and 15th are lying at Laramie City and Rowlings. Those which left Ogden since the 15th are lying at points west of Green river. All are in good quarters and well cared for. Union Pacific officials advise travelers for Utah and California not to start till notice of the blockade being broken is given. Heavy snows in the Black Hills and high waters everywhere are reported.

SALT LAKE, April 16.—A number of passengers, among them General Crook, are here awaiting repairs of the Union Pacific road in order to proceed eastward. The passenger train which left Ogden on the 14th, and all trains since then, have not yet arrived. It is understood that the trouble extends for a distance of about ten miles along Bitter Creek Valley, which has been inundated by the melting snow. Two bridges are reported gone and the track washed out at several places. It is impossible to tell when trains will run over this section of the road, but railroad men are making every effort to repair the track and bridges.

POLITICAL.

Rhode Island.

SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTION YESTERDAY—LIPPITT'S ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR PROBABLY SECURED.

PROVIDENCE, April 16.—The second trial in this city to-day to elect a Senator and nine Representatives to the General Assembly, resulted in the choice of the regular Republican ticket supported by the liquor interest, by 350 majority. This probably secures the election of Henry Lippitt for Governor, and the repeal of the prohibitory and State constabulary laws. Several arrests were made for bribery and illegal voting.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Garrett vs. Scott—"Let the Battle Go On," Says the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held on Wednesday last, President Garrett reviewed the history of the struggle between his company and the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was substantially the same old story. We append a few extracts, as showing the present temper of Mr. Garrett:

It is known to all that the chief point in the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Company has been to build up the trade of Baltimore. Such a proposition (Scott) has given to the Baltimore and Ohio Road by far the most signal success in all its history, in enabling it to accomplish its grand object? To punish the Baltimore and Ohio Company, what course has he adopt? Our manufacturers and our merchants in Pittsburgh would be quite as effectually hurt what was designed as merely hostility to the Baltimore and Ohio Company. And the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, also, as the principal load of our company, has made its passenger rates unjustly low in order to drive the Baltimore and Ohio Company from its position, that large numbers of business men from all parts of the country are coming to Baltimore to reap the advantages of the low charges both for through and transportation.

Further connected with the Pennsylvania Road cry aloud against the alleged ruin brought to its business and Ohio Company, on the railway interest of the country; but, gentlemen, it is the Pennsylvania Company that is responsible for these evils. It has long established these unremunerative rates for the purpose of driving the Baltimore and Ohio Road from its policy of independence, and the results will show that the famous hero of La Mantia, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as President Scott, will produce by his ruinous policy upon the thoughtfully considered and well-established policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Let the battle go on."

The Board unanimously approved the action of Mr. Garrett, and of course "the battle will go on."

The Washington *Star*, in commenting on Mr. Garrett's letter, remarks:

"In this defense of his policy in the railroad war, Mr. Garrett has given an outline of his views of the present and future of Baltimore as a great commercial city. In this connection it is fair to say that he has to this time refrained, promptly the long-continued, unfair discrimination of the road in favor of Baltimore and against the Districts cities, and has encouraged and well-established policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Let the battle go on."

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ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

Another Way in Which Coals are Carried to Newcastle—Going East to Buy Wagons when Better and Cheaper Ones Can be Had at Home—Something About J. G. Weir & Bros.' Establishment.

There are people in this city who think that it is absolutely necessary to buy everything they save and except provisions, in the Eastern markets. This class of persons consider any article bearing the name of a Pittsburgh manufacturer as inferior, simply because it was made at home; yet if they could, by any possibility, be induced to try our home made goods, they would be convinced that it was economy as well as policy to purchase here, and give work and bread to our own mechanics. Notably is this the case in regard to wagons. Now, it is a positive fact that our own mechanics make better and more substantial, as well as finely finished, wagons, than any Eastern maker. Some years ago one of our wagon makers issued a challenge, offering to test his work side by side with Eastern vehicles, the palm to be awarded to the one which carried the greatest weight with the least wear during one year; but no one took up the gauntlet.

The Pittsburgh man who desired thus to decide the question of superiority was Mr. J. G. Weir, of the present firm of J. G. Weir & Bros., whose factory is on Washington street, between Bedford avenue and Grant street. This establishment turns out a great deal of the best work to be seen on our streets, in every particular—strength, style and finish—their wagons are superior to those of Eastern make. Two have been purchased for the fourth time by wholesale grocers, No. 243 Liberty street, which are as handsome or handsomer than any similar vehicles in the State, and at fifty dollars less will proportioned and of great strength.

Many of our merchants, having tried the work of J. G. Weir & Bros., as well as that of the Eastern manufacturers, now give the preference to the former, averring that it is far cheaper in the long run. Every wagon they send out gives entire satisfaction, not only as to price but durability. A single trial will convince the most skeptical as to this fact. Their facilities are such that they can fill orders on short notice, and in the most reasonable prices. Give them a trial when you want a good, trusty vehicle.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The Proposed Mass Convention on the 12th of May.

The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance, through their officers, (T. H. Rabe, President), are sending special invitations to ministers, all over the country, to attend the mass convention to be held in this city on the 12th of May, to organize a National Christian Temperance Alliance. The editor of the *Christian Advocate*, in answering a question regarding this convention, says:

"Why this convention in such close proximity both in time and space to the National Convention which is to meet in Chicago, June 1st? First, we may say that there is no designed opposition or rivalry. Both have the same general object, and aim though possibly differing somewhat in character and composition. Secondly, the movement for this convention probably began and had advanced somewhat before the other was known or expected. This one, however, "hung fire" awhile. It is designed specially as a *church* convention, its object being to stir up and harmonize as far as possible, the churches of the land in their opposition to the great evil."

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or being to name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

Rea, Hill & Kerr
will sell you bacon shoulders, sides, &c., cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

The Inter-Municipal Spelling Contest.

The second spelling contest between Pittsburgh and Allegheny is arranged to take place in the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next, the proceeds to go to the Relief societies of both cities. The order of exercises include singing by the Allegheny Quartette Club and readings by Miss Rose McCleary and Prof. W. M. Evans. The Committee of Arrangements are: Pittsburgh—Dr. L. H. Harris, Prof. George J. Luckey, Prof. J. P. Andrews, Prof. J. M. Logan, Chas. A. Kehew. Allegheny—Wm. McCreery, Prof. W. M. McCullough, W. M. Clancy, W. F. Trimble and C. M. King.

Hon. F. R. Brunot will be President Judge, with Hon. O. Phillips, of Allegheny, and Geo. N. Munroe, of Pittsburgh, as Associates. Pronouncer, Rev. S. J. Wilson; Referees, Profs. John Morrow and J. M. Conroy, of Allegheny, and Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel and H. H. McCormick, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

The rules to be observed are:

1. That Webster and Worcester be standards.

2. That not more than two persons be allowed to spell at the same word.

3. That the words shall be taken as they occur in the line, lesson, page or prepared slip.

4. That during the first half hour a score be kept, recording the number of words missed by the respective sides, after which, when a word is missed, the person or persons missing will retire.

Three prizes shall be given: One to the victor of the evening, one to the lady or gentleman standing up last on the defeated side, and one to the gentleman going down first.

It is understood that the winning side is to challenge Boston for the championship of the United States.

OUR POPULAR INSTALMENT PLAN:

Or, Easy Method to Procure a Piano or Organ.

It is now about seven years since we introduced the monthly instalment plan in the Piano and Organ business in this city and vicinity, and it has stood the great tests of everything (time and experience), and has proven a great haven to the music-loving portion of our community. But few persons are able to pay down at once all the money for a Piano or Organ, and yet they desire to educate their families in the accomplishments of modern society; and music is certainly the accomplishment most generally appreciated, most useful, most harmless, most refining and elevating. The introduction of our Instalment Plan puts the possession of a Piano or Organ within the reach of every one. As the circumstances of different persons vary so much, and permit the payment in different incomes and salaries, we do not have any fixed terms on our Instalment Plan, our ideas and intention being to furnish everybody with an instrument, even those of the most limited means, and who can only make very small payments. But to give some idea of our usual terms, we generally get about twenty per cent. of the value of the instrument as the first instalment, and then about ten per cent. of the balance each month. For instance, an instrument worth $300, the first payment of sixty per cent. would be $20. This would leave $80 in three months, or $26 66 per month, and be the monthly payment for ten months. We wish to have it distinctly understood that these are not our only terms—we are willing to take a *less* payment down, and a *less* payment each month, if your circumstances require it. In short, you can have from *one to two years* in which to pay up for a Piano or Organ. It is necessary for us to say, and distinctly understood, also, that *we do not charge a single cent for our instruments whilst waiting in this way for the payments.* We have our business so systemized and our instalment plan in such admirable working order, that we can afford to furnish an instrument even on a long series of payments within a fraction as low as we could furnish it for cash down. The great advantage of this plan is that you or your family can have the use of the Piano or Organ all the time you are paying for it, and by the time you have all the payments made they will have acquired a great proficiency on the instrument. Now, you might have put away the same amount each month in a Savings bank, intending when it amounted to a certain sum to put it into a piano or organ, but we will venture to say you would just have been from one to two years behind in her progress and besides that banks will break sometimes, and you might have put your money in such a one. Our Instalment Plan saves all this risk, and at this loss of time. We are prepared to furnish our instrument on our list, Piano or Organ, high-priced or low-priced, new or old, on our Instalment plan. We solicit all persons who want an instrument to call and see us, or write for us on the subject.

MELLOR & HORNE,
No. 141 Wood street,
Next door to Masonic Hall.

"Shoot That Hat!"

There is no necessity for wearing an old style hat when you can at a small cost have your old *castor* renovated, and made into a fashionable style, at the establishment of Garrett & Co., corner of Wood and Diamond. They alter old silk hats to look as good as new, and clean and refit soft felt hats in the best manner. Give them a call and save money by having your old hats renovated.

Rea, Hill & Kerr
can furnish you with the choicest refined lard, put up for family use. New.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Cheekcred Front.

The Western University opens a new term on Monday, 19th inst.

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

GREAT WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

COMPLETE LINE GROCERIES.

LAKE HERRING, MACKEREL, LIME, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.

Inducement for Cash and prompt men. ☞ No Charges for Drayage. ☞ NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at fourcents per line each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Kelly's Model Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City or Allegheny County Property. Said Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to R. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, in large or small sums. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms and Attic, Gas and Water, No. 172 Wylie avenue. Inquire at FERD. A. ABEL'S Drug Store, on the premises.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 196 Penn avenue. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of JAMES VERNER, No. 177 Penn avenue, or W. H. KINCA

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

THE New York Prohibitionists have fixed upon June 23 and 23 and Syracuse as the time and place for their convention to nominate a State ticket.

THE Government of Canada, which has decided to change the Dominion flag and seal, should bow to the inevitable and discount the future by adopting ours.

OUR prophet has a decided impression that, if TWEED is released from prison, he will be chosen to the New York Legislature as a Democratic martyr, at the next ensuing election.

CHICAGO is boasting that, forty-five years ago, it was «little better than a quagmire." Some of its physical qualities, then, appear to have infused themselves into its moral characteristics, now.

THE United States Treasury receipts from customs duties last week, aggregated $4,326,088 71. This is a large increase over the week previous, and is looked upon as a favorable indication of an active spring trade.

THE New York *World* has but seven thousand of a daily circulation, and yet has the impudence to set itself up as a Democratic oracle. A world that rotates in such a very small circle cannot have much weight.

NAVIGATION has been partially resumed upon Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, but the straits are still closed with ice. The Detroit steamers resumed their trips to Cleveland on the 14th, which is the latest period for many years.

IN ONE of his works Sir ARTHUR HELPS, lately deceased, has advanced the proposition that human folly is a constant quantity in all ages of the world. There is hardly a single issue of the New York *Herald* in which the proposition is not illustrated with examples.

GEORGE W. GALE, of Selma, Alabama, the man who in 1864 offered a million dollars for the assassination of President LINCOLN, died last week; his latest breath, according to the published reports of his death, being tipped with a hideous curse. The earth is all the sweeter for his having left it.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON has not only abandoned his proposed European trip, but his extended Southern tour has also vanished, and it is now announced that he will spend the summer at his home in Natick. He will presently be known as "the great American traveler"—on paper.

THE Supreme Court of this State has just decided that it is not sufficient to entitle a vendor to rescind a sale and replevy goods fairly in possession of the vendee, because the latter was insolvent, and knew that he was insolvent at the time he made the purchase. The New York Court of Appeals recently decided exactly the other way.

THE Liberal Republican organs naturally fall in behind TWEED and recognize his superiority as a leader. The Philadelphia *Times* thinks he ought to be released from prison, and extends to him its genuine sympathy. TWEED was, it is true, a great thief; but then he was a Democrat; and no Democratic thief should be subjected to punishment.

THE German Catholic bishops protest against the withdrawal of State aid from their church, yet claim the right to disobey the laws of the Government. If they are willing to remain the stipendiaries of the Government, they should also be willing to support it, to mention the very height of meanness to take pay from the State and then lift up hands against it.

WE LEARN, from the New York *Express*, that BEN. HILL, of Georgia, "has fine prospects for Congressional honors. Of the thirty-five delegates chosen to the nominating convention twenty-six are in his favor." HILL is the recognized leader of the Confederate insurrectionists of that State, and nothing is more natural than that they should select him for keeper of the picks and spades.

JUDGE PEARSON decides the tax imposed by the Legislature upon coal companies to be unconstitutional, because the coal consumed by the companies is not subjected to taxation; but, as Judge PEARSON'S decisions are very frequently reversed by the Supreme Court, it will hardly pay to place much legal reliance on this one. It will be prudent, we fancy, to wait until the court of last resort acts upon it.

"HE THAT is holy and loves God for what He is; he that hath faith, when he reaches the other life *can't* be sent to hell. When I come before the Final Judge and all aglow, 'My Lord, my God!' will he turn and say, 'You were never in mersed; go down!' Or did not come up to the Great Bar! I will answer: I love Thee! Damn me if Thou cans't! God will say, amid the heavens aflame, 'Dost thou love me?' Answer him!"—*Beecher's peroration to Sunday Sermon.*

It is just as likely that God might say, "he that hath my commandments *and keepeth them*, HE it is that loveth me."

SOME important changes in Canadian import duties took effect on Thursday, by order of the Government. They include a remission of twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds in the duties on certain sugars, and also on melada. An *ad valorem* duty of twenty-five cents remains, but the additional specific duty of five-eighths of one per cent. per pound is reduced to three-eighths. This action is taken with the view of counteracting the operation of our revenue laws, which, it is said, have had the effect of closing the Canadian sugar refineries.

THE action of the "Industrial Congress" now, or at least yesterday, in session at Indianapolis, is not of any particular interest or importance; but there is one proposition embraced in the declaration of principles put forth, to which all right thinking people will heartily subscribe. The substitution of arbitration for strikes when employers and employees are willing to meet on equal grounds is the method suggested by the Congress for the adjustment of differences between labor and capital. It is a good plan. Most of the remaining planks in the platform are ill-advised and impracticable.

THERE is a bill now before the New York Legislature to permit the different towns and counties of that State to refund sums paid as commutation and substitutes for drafted men, during the war. It has been favorably reported by the committee to whom it was referred, and there is thought to be a strong probability that it will pass the House. It will take seven or eight millions out of the pockets of the taxpayers, in order to "reimburse" a few well circumstanced stay-at-homes during our bloody struggle for national existence. It is perhaps supererogatory to add that the scheme is a Democratic measure.

THE latest received statistical reports from France concerning the commerce between the United States and that country, contain some interesting information, which may be tatulated as follows: The exportations from this country to that in 1874 amounted to 214,210,000 francs, of which the American products were valued at 199,344,000 francs. The exportations from that country to this were: French and foreign merchandise, 303,368,000 francs, of which 291,275,000 francs were of French products. The United States is the fourth country in the relative order of its importations into France, the order being Great Britain, Algeria, Italy, United States, Spain, Turkey, Russia, Germany and Sweden.

THE returns of the March exports from Boston, as published in the *Advertiser* of that city, show a total value of almost exactly three million dollars, being a very satisfactory increase over the value during the corresponding month last year, and a still larger increase as compared with 1873. In each month of the first quarter of 1874 there was an increase over the corresponding month of 1873, and in each month thus far during the present year there has been a gain over 1874; so that the exports of the first quarter of 1875 have reached $9,172,010, against $8,180,500 in 1874, and $7,532,527 in 1873. The *Advertiser* says that from present indications the exports during the next quarter will also exceed those of the relating period last year.

WORK has at length begun on the foundation of the great 1,500,000 bushel grain elevator which VANDERBILT has undertaken to build on the Hudson river in New York. It is expected to be finished in about two years. By that time, however, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston will not unlikely have made such inroads on the grain export trade of New York, that the necessity for the erection of this structure will measurably have passed away. The commercial history of that city for the last three quarters of a century has consisted in absorbing, in succession, the trade of once prosperous seacoast towns of the Atlantic coast, and it is in perfect accordance with the laws of trade that at a certain point this process should be reversed, and trade scatter again.

A SELF-SUPPORTING STATE.

The lately issued report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture contains the following reference to Pennsylvania, as a State able to produce, within herself, all that she consumes, as well as to consume all the agricultural products derived from her own soil:

"Pennsylvania comes nearer being self-supporting than any one of the older States of large population, producing everything that a system of mixed farming in a temperate climate can yield, and depending mainly upon the manufacturing and mining populations of the State for its market. It does not ship largely any of its products, as New York does butter and cheese, but sends a small surplus of dairy and fruit products, wool and mutton and other surplus of the farm, to New York, and butter and fruit to Baltimore and Washington. Its purchases from other States are far less in variety and extent than those of New York or New Jersey, in comparison with population. Animals are brought into the State for fattening, and liberally for stock improvement. A correspondent for Mercer, who has imported Clydesdale horses from Glasgow, English coach horses from Hull, and draught horses from London, recently sold four for $12,181. Many Pennsylvanians are quite successful as stock breeders, and find markets in different portions of the country. Lancaster, York and Bucks send millions of pounds of tobacco beyond State lines. Susquehanna, with an area of 800 square miles, makes 3,000,000 pounds of butter and sells 90 per cent of it. The model farm district, Lancaster, ships four-fifths of its products beyond the county, and brings little in. Among the counties which have a surplus of wheat are Lancaster, producing 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, Bucks, Lehigh, York, Cumberland, Perry, Snyder, Fulton, Erie, Chester, Dauphin, Franklin, Adams and Westmoreland. This is the great wheat-growing State of the East, producing nearly as much as California; in 1850, according to the census, 3,000,000 bushels more than that wheat-exporting State. Some of the counties have occasion to bring in considerable flour and grain. Susquehanna buys half its home consumption of flour, Tioga a larger portion, and Butler, Warren, Wayne, Clearfield, Clinton and McKean are also purchasers; and wheat is imported by Luzerne, Cameron, Lehigh and Lawrence. Steers for feeding are brought into Erie, Columbia and Lehigh. Three-fourths of the beeves of Elk are imported, and fifty per cent. of those of Clinton and Dauphin, and other counties buy largely. Some counties have a small surplus of horses and mules, and others a deficiency; but the stock of the State is mainly grown within her border, except some animals for fattening.

This is a high compliment to Pennsylvania, which is an empire in herself, complete in all that is necessary for her own support. She is what she is, the report might have added, because Protection has built up within her borders a sufficient home market for the varied, rich and abundant products of her soil. If she had to depend upon her agriculture alone she would be nothing in comparison to what she now is, with the anvil and the loom as active as the plow.

THE celebration at Philadelphia, on the 14th, of its one hundredth anniversary, by the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery and the Protection of Free Negroes, is a notable event in itself, although the proceedings were rather lame. The Society was formed in April, 1775; it had among its first members BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and all the other active philanthropists of that day; and it has maintained its organization continuously, ever since. Part of its original object, the abolition of slavery, has been attained; but a material part of it, the protection of free negroes, remains unaccomplished. The society, therefore, holds on to its organization, and wisely. There seems as poor a prospect, to-day, of securing full justice to the freed negroes, as there was in 1775 for procuring the abolition of slavery; and as one of the grand objects has been attained within the first century of its existence, it is not too much to hope that the coming century will see the work fully and completely done.

Most of the members of this society were, at its formation, active Quakers, or Friends. And this peculiarity still remains. The officers elected on the 14th and members present, last night in the section, were nearly all Quakers. No other religious body in this country took ground so early against slavery as did the Quakers, and none has adhered to it more firmly and consistently. This society antedates the Declaration of Independence, and the only other permanent anti-slavery society in this country, was not formed until 1833. From 1775 to 1833 the Quakers alone bore organized testimony against the hideous crime of slavery. The final result of its abolition was not, it is true, due to any direct action of this society or those who carried it on; but their continued, persistent and consistent testimony against the giant wrong of their day, did much to educate the public mind, and bring it up to the point of effective action.

The unaccomplished part of this society's work is worthy of more extended effort than it is likely to be able to give. The proper protection of those freed from the clutches of slavery, is the problem of the present, as it must be of the future, until it is finally solved. This society proposes to watch after their interests as it may have opportunity, to promote their education, and to elevate them in every attainable way to a higher plane of citizenship. The field is much too wide for the few it is able to furnish; but as country which is just about to enter upon the second century of its independence, cannot fail to furnish the needed co-operation. If 1776 was made justly memorable by the declaration that all men are created equal, the new century beginning in 1876 cannot refuse to give that declaration a faithful embodiment in its legislative policy.

THE Philadelphia *Commonwealth*, a Democratic paper, praises Governor HARTRANFT for his course in sending troops into Luzerne county, when called upon by the Sheriff, and the Doyleston *Democrat* is equally frank in commending him, as will appear by the annexed extract:

"Some of our newspapers are criticising Governor Hartranft unjustly for ordering the military into the coal regions. He did his duty and nothing more. The Sheriff complained that the civil power of the county was unable to put down disturbances existing in his bailiwick, whereupon the Governor issued his proclamation, calling upon the disturbers of the peace to go quietly to their homes. This was unheeded and riotous proceedings continued, persons were injured, property destroyed, and business was interrupted by violent interference. Under these circumstances there was but a plain duty for the Governor to do; call upon the military arm of the Commonwealth to quell the disturbance. It was done. The moment the military arrived at the scene of the action it is announced that all is peaceful, and that there is no occasion for soldiers. It is gratifying if the mere presence of a few troops had such a salutary effect. Who can say what might have been the consequences if the Governor had refused to sustain the Sheriff with an armed force? If the Governor had not followed his disregarded proclamation by ordering out the military to preserve peace, Executive proclamations would hereafter be a farce. We can hardly believe the presence of the troops was distasteful to the lovers of law and order; and we are satisfied their prompt calling out prevented bloodshed. Let justice be done to Governor Hartranft."

As a general rule, however, the Democratic press of the State follows the lead of such papers as the Harrisburg *Patriot*, which at first abused the Governor for *not* sending the troops, and then, when they were sent, abused him for sending them. They have not a word of condemnation for the Democratic Sheriff of Luzerne, who confessed his inability to preserve the peace of his county, and called on the Governor for help; but they find plenty of sneers to hurl at the Governor for heeding this Democratic appeal.

Governor HARTRANFT, in this case, as in all others, adhered to his rule that the military should not be called out until the local civil authorities find themselves unable to enforce the laws. He has been very reluctant to call them out in any case; and if any one is to blame, in Luzerne county, it is the Democratic Sheriff, upon whose requisition the military were put in motion. The Governor merely performed his duty, under the laws.

A MEETING of persons interested in building a railroad from Cincinnati along the river to Huntington, there to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio road, is to be held at Ironton, Ohio, next Tuesday, and the Cincinnati *Times* says great interest is manifested at all river towns along the route by appointing solid men to meet and consult together on the enterprise. A few years ago, a vote was taken in Cincinnati on the question of aiding such a road, to the extent of $1,250,000, and it was carried by an immense majority. On account of the decision of the State Supreme Court,

OHIO NEWS.

The new Mayor of Toledo, Guido Marx, is an Israelite.

The bonded indebtedness of Cleveland amounts to $4,718,500.

The wife of a Steubenville editor gave birth to three daughters, recently.

The wheat in Holmes county is said to look much better than it did at this time last year.

John Johnson is to be hung at Cleveland on the 28th of April, for the murder of Andrew Johnson.

Daniel Chawn, eighty years of age, one of the oldest settlers of Kirby, while eating dinner on Tuesday, fell from his chair dead, of heart disease.

The widow of Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis has taken the stage, and made her debut recently in Cincinnati. A reporter rapturously describes her as a "glorious blonde of marvelous beauty."

The Bellevue *Gazette* says an old lady, aged sixty-five years, walked from her home to Bellevue, a distance of eight miles, one day last week, carrying about twenty pounds of butter and lard and several dozen eggs.

The Court of Fairfield county has decided against the right of the County Commissioners to bring suit against ex-Treasurer Jacob Baker, to recover money stolen during his term of office.

A young man named Blythe, a blacksmith, of Masterton, Monroe county, mysteriously disappeared March 27th, and no clew to his whereabouts can be found. He leaves a wife in great distress concerning his absence.

Hon. George Johnson, member of the Legislature from Scioto county, died at his residence in Portsmouth yesterday evening, of paralysis. He was a lawyer by profession and president of a bank in Portsmouth.

The wheat in many places in Montgomery county and all the barley has been killed or so badly frozen during the recent cold winter, that farmers deem it more profitable to plow under and plant with some spring crop.

A woman in Findlay has been married to her second husband without having a divorce from her first, and the *Courier* says matters have been satisfactorily adjusted and "the woman is now living with both husbands."

Rev. James Shaw, D. D., member of the Cleveland Presbytery, died in that city last week. He was for twenty-five years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Wellsham, Ohio, and was both widely known and highly esteemed.

At Paris, on Saturday night, Lafayette Wilson was shot and killed by Caldwell Austin. Wilson owed the latter for house rent, and was preparing to leave without paying, when a quarrel ensued, ending in a scuffle and the shooting.

The Akron *Argus* says: "The desperado who assaulted Ephraim Martin Thursday night and took from him a jug of whisky, and it is said money to the amount of $15, 00, after a hearing Saturday afternoon, was bound over with the bail fixed at $300."

Cincinnati has a ghost which haunts a tan-yard. A bold drover, with beer in his stomach and twenty-five dollars in his pocket, attempted to interview the spirit lately, and has not been seen or heard of since. Now the police are hunting both drover and hobgoblin.

The taxable value of the property of the four principal cities (Columbus, Portsmouth, Chillicothe and Circleville) on the line of the proposed Valley Railroad, is $39,378,964, and of the five counties (Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike and Scioto), $108,192,057.

Mrs. Sarah Files, aged one hundred years, five months and twenty days, died on the 9th inst., in Wilmington, Clinton county. She was born in Frederick county, Va., and came to Clinton county over fifty years ago. She was the oldest person in the county, if not in Southern Ohio, and retained all her faculties to a remarkable degree for one so aged.

The Seneca county stockholders of the Toledo Newspaper Company have petitioned the courts for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the *Democrat and Herald*, published by that company. The present managers are charged with having manipulated the stock to bring the control into their own hands, and to the detriment of the former owners.

Christian Null, a farmer residing near Lexington, Richland county, committed suicide Monday afternoon. He climbed into a tree and attached one end of a rope to a limb about fifteen feet above the ground and the other around his neck, and jumped off. He had been in bad health, and it is supposed the deed was done while laboring under temporary insanity.

A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade*, writing from Wakeman, Huron county, says that on Thursday morning last J. E. Hanford was found dead, in his barn. In the morning he had sent his hired man to the field to work, telling him he would go for the mail, and then follow him some to the field. It is supposed he was kicked while in the act of cleaning his horse, as the brush and comb were found in the stall. Mr. Hanford was about sixty-five years of age, and had been a resident of the township for perhaps thirty-five years.

The Signs of Health

Health invariably declares itself by visible signs. A person with a sallow, haggard visage and attenuated frame may declare that he is in perfect health, but his friends don't believe him, for he is not. His looks belie him. Unhealthy conditions manifest themselves, except hypochondriacs, desire to be thought unwell. A fresh complexion, a rosy cheek, bright eyes and a pleasant flow of cheerfulness, indicate that their possessor enjoys good health. Sleeplessness and a disregard of relation, three essentials of health which are fortunately not beyond the reach of invalids. Nature has provided for their restoration in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by purifying the blood, regulating the liver, and promoting perfect digestion and sound sleep, keeps the body well nourished and impart to the mind the happy consciousness of a healthful and unwarped mind. The Bitters are far more superior to good looks than any cosmetic that ever humbugged the credulous.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily (from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., SATURDAYS EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 7 o'clock. Interest will be paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is credited to depositors on the 1st of January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. KELLY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
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Person desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTHS

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The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.
For circulars call on or address
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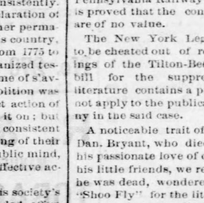
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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult E. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
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FINEST
SPRING CLOTHING!
Samples of the Latest Novelties in
IMPORTED FABRICS!
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS'
Spring Dress and Business Wear,
AND
BOYS' CLOTHING,
From the Magnificent Stock of
John Wanamaker & Co.
FINEST
Tailoring House!
PHILADELPHIA,
Now on Exhibition!
AT THE
Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH,
Where measures for Suits or Single Garments, will be accurately taken and Orders promptly forwarded. The Clothing is to be made up by the best tailoring hands in Philadelphia and shipped by express to proper address, with quickest possible dispatch. Entire satisfaction guaranteed as to Fit, Quality, Style, Make and Cheapness of Prices, by
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
818 and 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY,
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $3 00.
FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.
ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.
BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
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NEW STYLES IN
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The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
Elegant Diagonals
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
Tailoring Establishment,
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
(DIAMOND BANK BLOCK.)
NO. 1 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. BUCHLON,
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Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLENBRING is with this House.
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B. TIEGEL,
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Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES!

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THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
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WINDOW GLASS,
OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO ORDER.
VIALS, BOTTLES, AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
OF OLD AND RELIABLE PATENTS.
Prices to suit times. Quality and Style equal to any made in the country.

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Has Removed from his old stand to
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Third door above Fourth ave., Milliken's Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 9, 1875.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE HON. SECRETARY of the Treasury, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Custom House, on MONDAY, April 19, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., the Marine Hospital Building and Grounds, situated in this city.
Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal quarterly payments, with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.
A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.
No bid under five thousand dollars ($5,000) per acre will be considered. The bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed for the interests of the Government to do so.
THOMAS STEEL,
Surveyor of Customs.

Sewickley Nurseries.
FRUIT TREES, FRUIT TREES.
Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Small Fruits for Market and Private Gardens, of the best varieties. Pear Trees of some varieties, bearing trees. Address to Pittsburgh Postoffice.
JAMES WARDROP.

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 17,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods!
Low-Priced and Finest Goods.
Stock New, Unusually Full and Complete
Gents' Best Fitting White Dress Shirts.
Chintz, Percale and Calico Shirts.
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Gents' Underwear, all kinds.
Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.
Gents' New Silk Neckwear.
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs.
This Department will be kept well supplied with Goods, all of which will be offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Linen Shirt Bosoms.
We desire to call particular attention to the fact that we now manufacture in the building all our Shirt Bosoms, which enables us to offer these very much under usual prices, either singly or by the half-dozen, dozen or larger quantities.
Notion Department
Contains New Goods of All Kinds.

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AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins & Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, ETC., etc., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, &c., &c., all of which are passed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
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Manufacturers and Dealers in
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GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
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Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
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ICE! ICE! ICE!
All persons requiring Ice will find it to their advantage to use
Chautauqua Lake Ice,
Being the only LAKE ICE offered in this market this season, and at about the same rate that is charged for the inferior article.
PRICE LIST
Of Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, commencing April 15th, 1875, without advertising the season.
Office, 20th and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Per Day.	6 Deliveries.	Per Week
10 lb	50 cts.	7 del. 60 cts.
15 lb	75 cts.	7 del. 90 cts.
20 lb	95 cts.	7 del. 1 10 cts.
25 lb	1 10 cts.	7 del. 1 30 cts.
30 lb	1 25 cts.	7 del. 1 50 cts.
35 lb	1 40 cts.	7 del. 1 65 cts.
40 lb	1 50 cts.	7 del. 1 70 cts.
50 lb	1 60 cts.	7 del. 1 90 cts.

100 lb twice a week, 60 cts. per week.
100 lb twice a week and over, 50 cts. per cwt.
50 to 100 lb per day, 50 cts. per cwt.
For larger quantities call on Drivers in Wagons, or at office. TTHS

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A SPECIAL AGENCY
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE
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Exchange by Barter
OF
Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,
OR OTHER PROPERTY.
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DENTIST,
REMOVED TO 140 PENN AVENUE,
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DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY APRIL 17,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
NEW NOVELTIES IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
Dress Goods and Silks
Offered at Exceedingly Low Prices.
New Invisible Plaids,
New Lace Mohairs, choice colors,
New De Beges,
New Pongees and Poplins,
New Illuminated Plaids,
EXTRA BARGAINS IN
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
All-Wool Black Cashmeres.
At 25c, Good Black Alpacas, worth 37½c.
At 37½c and 45c, Extra Fine Black Alpaca.
At 50c, Super Black Alpaca, Dashed Bargains.
At 62½c and 75c, Best Black Alpacas at these prices yet offered.
At 62½c, All Wool Cashmeres.
At 75c and 87½c, Extra Quality Black Cashmeres.
At $1 00, Very Fine Black Cashmeres.
Best Black Cashmeres, at very low prices.
At $1 00 to $1 25, Bargains in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 37½ and $1 50, Super Black Dress Silks.
At $1 75 to $2 50, Extraordinary Bargains in Best Black Dress Silks.
Best Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
New Colors in Plain Dress Silks.
New Striped Dress Silks.
NEW AND DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS,
From 10c to 25c per yard.
UNSURPASSED BARGAINS.
JOSEPH HO
MARKET
WHOLESA
Buyers will find it to their advantage Stock in the following Departments, to the Most Desirable Goods in the Market, Eastern Figures.
Domestic Dry Goods,
Linen & Housekeeping Goods,
Cottonades, Cassimeres, Jeans,
Embroideries and Laces,
Skirts and Corsets, Trimmings,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
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QUICKLY CURED!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Grand Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones. Those who place themselves under the treatment will secure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or sexual excesses in manhood years, and which produce some of the following effects, as nightmare, nocturnal debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, depression of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the person for study, business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to these diseases will be sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
Girard Medical Dispensary,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the purest of drugs are used. Thousands are cured the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours—From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.

DR. WHITTIER,
302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to treat with his usual great success, Seminal Weakness, Private Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excesses, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pains in the back, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of Ulcerations, sores, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special practice in all private diseases, with improved medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure all cases in a shorter time than any other. Call—It is useless others fail—It is also useless to say that a physician treating thousands of cases every year in this city, and never failing, is not a true and confidence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Consultation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.
"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations, elegant cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes. Married or single, exposing wonders and mysteries of sexual life, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, by mail, sent securely sealed. Dr. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN
CURES all Private Diseases without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure "Spermatorrhœa," or "Seminal Weakness" in from 2 to 7 weeks' time. Office, 1045 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1857. TTSU
Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, &c., of Seminal Weakness, Female Complaints, Syphilis and valuable information, also delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain sealed Envelope on receipt of stamp.
PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 198 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotels. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also nervous weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their sequences. Dr. BOHANNAN has graduated and obtained his Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having three years' practice in Pittsburgh. Second entrance, No. 200 DOUGLASS ST., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

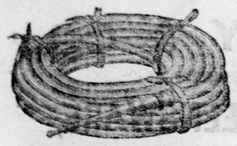
PROPOSALS.
Notice to Bridge Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received in the Office of the County Controller until
MONDAY, APRIL 19th, 1875,
For the Construction of the Masonry and Superstructure of FIVE COUNTY HIGHWAY BRIDGES OF WOOD, at the following points:
One over Whisky run, near Mansfield, in Scott township; three over Plum creek, at Milltown, Hinkinsons & Gardeskatone over Thompson's run, at Hendricks Mill, between Wilkins and Forward townships.
And also, for the REPAIRING AND REPLACING OF AN IRON BRIDGE, between the Boroughs of Mansfield and Carnegie.
And for the ERECTION OF A NEW IRON BRIDGE over Pine creek, between the Boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna, with clear span of 90 feet between abutments, extreme width, 24 feet, carriage way 24 feet in width, sidewalks 3 feet in width each, working capacity 80 lbs., per square foot or carriage way, 24 feet in width. Capacity 8 excessive of weight of bridge. Hydraulic Cement furnished to contractors free of county, to be delivered in the city of Pittsburgh.
Plans and Specifications of the Wooden Structures will be found in the office of the County Engineer, Court House, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 7th inst., by order of Commissioners.
J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.
Pittsburgh, April 5, 1875.

PROPOSALS.
Proposals will be received until SATURDAY April 24th, 1875,

MANUFACTURERS.

EXTRA QUALITY

Hydrant Hose



Hose Pipes AND COUPLINGS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co., 167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS, ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, Blast Furnace Engines, PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS, SHEARS AND PUNCHES, NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered. ROLLS TURNED.

CARNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, TRUCKS, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1836.

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Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D., 1855. Manufacturers of the well-known J. N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Children's and Ladies' Carriages and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

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PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

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Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

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Chess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

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JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to Silling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 98 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

N. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTTED, as I have Two Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS,

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Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

PHARA BOILER WORKS,

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Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SHEETING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, KITCHEN FIRE BACKS, &c.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works,

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Factory, Office and Warehouse: BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR., E. B. CAMPBELL.

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J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

J. L. Dunseath & Co.

PORK PACKERS

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Provisions, Lard Oil & Refined Lard

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF.

301 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AQUA AMMONIA And A

OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

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TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission,

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Carried on Margins.

DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

$50, $100, $500, $1,000

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall St.,

Leads to many THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS PROFIT. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and quotation prices of all stocks dealt in at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, mailed FREE to those desiring to speculate. Address

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 WALL ST., N. Y.

Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange. 1-TuTh

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Fifth National Bank,

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ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY

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Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received. Certificates of Deposit issued with interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates. Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Drafts Drawn on London, Ireland and the Continent.

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GEO. F. HUFF, of Greensburg, Vice Pres.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers, and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

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James Bown, Paul H. Hacke,
J. H. Walter, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
W. DAWITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier. 7-TuTh

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

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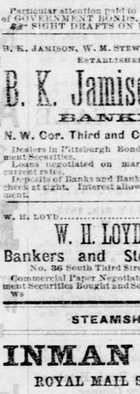

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, 1875.

It must have been on such a day as this that Lowell wrote that old winter-like Lear came staggering back bearing in his dead Spring in his arms, for we have winter weather on us again with all its force, whitening the air with snow flakes and blackening the streets with slush and mud. As is natural, the weather has limited transactions, and most people who were able to do so have stayed at home. The retail trade being thus checked the counter transactions of the banks were also restricted. Money continues without change and the market may be quoted easy to good, but rather close for chronic borrowers.

—Most writers on the subject of our currency have heretofore held that one of its chief defects has been its want of elasticity. The reports which we have from Washington as to the working of the Redemption bureau would seem to indicate that this much needed element in our monetary system has at last been attained. The last published report by the Comptroller of the Currency of the resources and liabilities of the national banks, gives the amount of circulation outstanding as $324,918,914. This report is made up from the statements of the banks themselves. In the weekly report of the condition of his department, as given by the Comptroller to the press, he reports the amount of circulation outstanding at that date as $344,596,472. Here is a discrepancy of nearly twenty millions of dollars.

This apparent discrepancy is explained, however, when it is understood that in one case the Comptroller reports the actual amount of circulating notes sent by him to the banks and in the other case the report shows the amount of notes which the banks have issued, the difference being made up of currency held by the banks in their vaults. The reason the banks carry their surplus notes thus in their vaults and do not report them as cash on hands is that they avoid paying the tax levied by the Government on their circulation. This twenty million of bank notes represents the amount of expansion which can take place in the loans of the banks after their present reported loanable capital is absorbed by the business public. In addition to this amount of currency withdrawn from circulation, the department estimates that there are about $10,000,000 either in course of transmittal to and from the banks which is practically out of circulation. Since the passage of the law calling for the cancellation of $80 of greenbacks for every $100 of national currency issued, there has been a reduction of the Government issue of notes of $2,773,000—so that these three sums represent the actual entailment of the circulating notes of the country.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has made public his tabulation of the reports of the national banks March 1. We give it below, in comparison with the figures of the statements made immediately before the panic of September, 1873:

Liabilities.	1875, March 1.	1873, Sept. 1.
Capital stock paid in..	$ 486,175,901	$ 470,027,250
Surplus fund.....	113,247,469	119,000,000
Undivided profits.....	51,645,886	54,515,131
National bank notes outstanding.....	324,918,914	330,081,709
State bank notes outstanding.....	824,876	1,138,954
Dividends unpaid.....	1,609,755	1,402,541
Individual deposits....	647,667,627	622,883,350
United States deposits.....	5,324,959	8,004,950
Due to national banks.	135,716,424	133,675,797
Due State banks and bankers.....	55,294,664	39,208,187
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	4,871,650	5,947,551
Bills payable.....	4,788,540	4,000,000
Aggregate liabilities..	$1,859,650,288	$1,830,027,847
Resources:		
Loans and discounts..	$ 951,741,432	$911,224,119
Overdrafts.....	4,055,699	
United States bonds to secure circulation	380,582,050	368,350,000
United States bonds to secure deposits	14,242,500	14,805,000
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	28,207,531	23,740,074
Redemption fund reserve agents.....	80,985,033	90,131,130
Due from other national banks.....	44,713,923	41,413,681
Due from State banks and bankers.....	12,724,105	42,042,870
Real estate, furniture and Fixtures.....	33,421,280	31,031,927
Current expenses.....	5,778,561	6,305,311
Premiums paid.....	3,967,052	3,772,841
Checks and other cash Items.....	11,733,475	11,413,345
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	81,127,736	88,925,000
Bills of other national banks.....	18,878,558	16,111,881
Bills of State banks..	3,902	7,577
Fractional currency..	3,008,149	2,923,471
Specie on hand.....	17,578,264	16,805,211
Legal tender notes..	78,407,530	92,512,645
United States certificate of deposit for legal tender notes.....	37,230,000	20,710,000
Five per cent. redemption fund..	16,712,212	
Additional amount with United States Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund..	4,497,107	
Aggregate resources..	$1,859,650,288	$1,830,027,847

The number of banks has increased from 1,976 to 2,052. The circulation has decreased about $14,160,000. The two most significant features of this statement are the increase in deposits and loans. The latter were believed at the time of the panic to have been extravagantly extended. They were then $914,224,119. In this bank statement they were $951,741,432. The deposits have likewise increased from $622,883,350 to $647,667,627, showing that the aggregate amount of floating capital in which the business community is greater now than then.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, April 15, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The market opened weak, with a decline on the part of small speculators to sell stocks generally. This, added to the dullness which for some days has prevailed, at last caused a fall from the opening quotations of 1 @2½ per cent. Later a quick advance was established in Erie which had a good effect upon the whole market, causing a reaction and a recovery to better feeling at the close.

We notice this afternoon less hesitation in making sentences on the long side—a change in the temper of the town which will be followed by many prices somewhat higher. The dullness and fractional fluctuations have been to the benefit of the market, imparting health and tone, the effect of which will shortly be apparent.

There is no new feature to remark upon. New Jersey Central, Pacific Mail, Panama negotiations still prevent a decided movement in these stocks, while Union Pacific vibrates back and forth between 30@31 without attracting much attention.

From appearances to-day we are impressed with the idea that for the present at least Union Pacific will pay to buy at every decline. The clique are evidently ready to make a decided reaction in it for some time until the public become accustomed to it as its quotation.

There is something going on in Erie which does not appear on the surface. The stock is usually sold by the German bankers here is taken by parties who seldom trade in it.

We quote the market at the close firm with a decided improvement in tone.

Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The gold products of Russian mines, according to official figures in 1874, amounted to 1,866 pounds, without counting the mines of the Altai and Nerchinsk, which yield additional yearly production of 160 pounds. The total value of the Russian gold product for the year was thus about $20,175,000. These figures do not materially differ with the average of several preceding years.

—The public debt of France now stands at $4,500,000,000, and the interest is over $165,000,000, being considerably the largest which is paid on any debt in the world. The excess of imports over export of bullion and specie in France in 1874 was $57,500,000, most of which came into the coffers of the Bank of France. In fact, French exports showed a marked decline in everything except wines and brandy, these latter articles specially in request for the American market which was confined to or dispensed with when the shoe began to pinch.

—A Washington dispatch reports that it is intended at the Treasury Department to compile a Centennial Financial History of the United States from the formation of the government to the present time, and more especially during the era of the civil war. We earnestly hope that nothing of this kind will be attempted in this days when Mr. Delmar was Statistician of the United States Government he prepared for the Paris Exhibition a financial history, which came near losing the laughing stock of the whole world. Fortunately the book was brought to the notice of Secretary McCulloch in time to secure its suppression. It is said that nothing more ridiculous ever appeared in types. We hope we shall have no repetition of this business now. The time has not yet come to write the financial history of the war. It would be sure to be written in the spirit and with the feeling that "a national debt is a national blessing." Let any the financial history of the war and of the last ten years presents nothing of which any intelligent American can be proud. The record of blunders grievous and full of the most mischievous results, and the less said of it now the better for the credit and honor of the country.—*Exchange.*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 16, 1875.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold.....	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup..	122	....	122¾	....	122¾	....
5-20's, 1865.....	120¾	....	120¾	....	120¾	....
6-20's, 1864.....	119¾	....	119¾	....	119¾	....
6-20's, 1865.....	120¾	....	120¾	....	120¾	....
6-20's, 1867, new.....	120¾	....	120¾	....	120¾	....
6-20's, 1868.....	120¾	....	120¾	....	120¾	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	116¾	....	116¾	....	116¾	....
5-20's, 1865, registered	116¾	....	116¾	....	116¾	....
10-40's, coupons.....	116¾	....	116¾	....	116¾	....
Currency, 6's.....	120½	....	120½	....	120½	....
New Jersey 6's.....	115½	....	115½	....	115½	....
Western Union Tel..	77¾	78	78	78¼	78	78
Quicksilver.....	21	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail.....	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Panama.....	120	....	....	....	123	....
Adams Express.....	101	....	....	....	101	....
Wells-Fargo Express	87	....	....	....	87	....
American Express..	54¾	....	....	....	54¾	....
United States Express	62¾	....	....	....	62¾	....
New York Central..	102	....	....	....	102	....
Erie.....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Michigan Central..	92	....	....	....	92	....
Michigan Southern..	74	73¾	74	73¾	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central..	102	....	....	....	102	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	....	....	....	92	....
Chicago & Northw'n	44	....	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Do preferred.....	67	....	....	....	67	....
Rock Island.....	103¾	....	....	....	103¾	103¾
St. Paul, common..	38¾	....	38¾	....	38¾	38¾
Do preferred.....	60¾	....	....	....	60¾	....
Wabash, common.....	19¾	....	....	....	19¾	....
Fort Wayne.....	96	....	....	....	96	....
Ohio & Mississippi..	28	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
Indiana Pacific.....	84	....	....	....	84	....
Harlem.....	140	....	....	....	140	....
Hannibal & St. Jos..	16	....	....	....	16	....
Iron Mountain.....	23	....	....	....	23	....
C., C. & I.....	68¾	....	....	....	68¾	68¾
Tennessee, old.....	74	....	....	....	74	....
Tennessee, new.....	74	....	....	....	74	....
Canton Company....	40	....	....	....	40	....
South Carolina, July	35	....	....	....	35	....
Missouri 6's.....	....	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales..	55¾	56
Reading.....	56¾	57
United Co's. of N. Jersey, sales.	194	....
Morris Canal.....	104	....
Lehigh Valley, sales.....	63	....
Allegheny Valley.....	77	....
Central Trans. Co. sales.....	43¾	....
P., C. and St. Louis n. o sales..	77	....

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 16, 1875.

The state of trade in the general market during the early part of the week was moderately active, the demand being generally fair for all classes of merchandise. During the afternoon the blinding snow-storms which signalized this 16th day of April as one of the most uncomfortable spring days of the year curtailed trade to a very considerable degree. The grain trade was very quiet, and little was done in the way of actual transactions, but prices are firm. Provisions continue very active, produce and provisions were fairly active at good prices, and groceries lower, while the higher grades of butter were firm.

The New York *Tribune* reviews the wheat market in that city for the past week, as follows:

Our wheat market the past week has been distinguished by much buoyancy and a good degree of animation, but not without slight variations from day to day, prices having been as large as many anticipated; holders on the upper lakes seem disposed to market their wheat by degrees and rather than by railroad, and we find the leading dealers—those generally well posted—agree with us that the surplus of 1874 on this week now about 20,000,000 bushels, but with continued large receipts the area is rapidly shrinking and will fall below that of last year, and much greater area is likely to be devoted to corn, the acreage of which will hitherto, the latter offering strong inducements to the farmer, last year's heavy yield and the certainty of a defective crop in other wheat growing sections of the West respecting the growing crop are unfavorable, but we think these reports cannot be relied upon implicitly, though the condition of the plant in many sections has been injured, especially on exposed lands, the absence of snow in many sections is another cause for apprehension, but with warm April rains much of this apprehension will be dissipated. We point out so much depends upon the weather for the ensuing five weeks that any opinion advanced at this time would not be entitled to much consideration. Taking everything into consideration the prospects for the growing crop, here and in Europe, the lateness of the season everywhere, the greatly reduced supplies and the certainty of a defective area under wheat in France and Germany, we certainly have good reason to count on a better market for our surplus wheat the coming summer and autumn than during the past year. There can be no doubt that farmers at the Northwest will have completed but a small portion of their last crop of wheat at prices below those current for corn, barley and rye, and at the late advance in barley are in a far better condition than usual, as they are more reliable crops as a rule. Our late advices from Europe we regard as favorable for our present supplies, as stocks in western Europe are now very light, much more so than they had counted on, and it is very evident that the harvest in Europe will not be heavy. It seems plain to us that in estimating their probable supplies of wheat, the farmers have made the mistake of counting Indian corn being very much below former years, has been overlooked, and consequently wheat has been taken largely in their estimate. This we know to be true of France, Germany and other countries, and the result has already been a decided upward turn, the reports of injury to the growing crop stimulating the local speculation, but all actual wheat and greatly reduced stock, holders have had a decided advance, the decline in freights checking movement. The exports for the week are 492,000 bushels against 1,000,000 bushels the corresponding week last year. We find our stock of white wheat is very limited."

The following are the closing articles, of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	2,465	Apples, bbls.....	107
Cheese, lbs.....	25	do, bxs.....	140
Wheat, bush.....	350	Butter, lbs.....	1,800
Oats, bus.....	2,150	Butter, pkgs.....	21
Potatoes, bus.....	1,000	Eggs, doz.....	1,200

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will exact an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are for cash.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in the grain market at present, and the receipts continue light. Wheat is dull and prices very nominal; quote choice Kentucky white, $1 45@1 50 per bush; choice red winter, $1 40@1 45; No. 1 do, $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois do at $1 24@1 30; amber do at $1 20@1 25; Ohio and Kentucky white at $1 30@1 35. Corn is dull and was steady and unchanged. We quote shelled at 84@85c; bushel for yellow; 78@80c for high mixed; 75@77c for low mixed; and 68@70c for yellow on track; 70@72c for mixed, on track, as to quality. The supply and demand is light. We quote at 70@72c 2 bushel for prime white; 70@75c for mixed. Barley is nominally quoted at $1 40@1 50 per bushel. Rye is dull and quoted at $1 40@1 45 per bushel. Mixed corn and oats, 60@65c.

FLOUR—The market continues active and firm, with a good demand for all grades, including trade. The following are the prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat family, $7 50@8 00 per bbl; No. 2 do, amber wheat do do $7 00@7 50; red wheat flour $6 00 in sacks 30c off $ bbl. The following prices of Pittsburgh millers are for delivery on choice brands of white winter wheat flour per 196 lbs: Extra, $6 00@6 25; family, $6 25@6 75; whisps, fancy, $6 50@7 00; tray brooms, $7 00@8 00.

COKE—Is steady at $2 50@3 00 ₱ ton, delivered free on board cars at the ovens. Anthracite is steady at $7 00 ₱ ton, delivered, in car lots; on track $6 50 ₱ ton.

HAY—Timothy, Hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Louisville cement $4 50 ₱ bbl; Portland cement $7 50@8 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 60@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 50@1 60; Kentucky $1 65@1 75; Firmont $1 45@1 55 per barrel. Calcined Plaster—Fresh ground $2 ₱ barrel; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 per barrel; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $3 50@3 75 for best quality; second quality $2 75@3 00 ₱ box.

HEMP—We quote Kentucky rough at $100 00@110 00 ₱ ton; dressed at $180 00@190 00.

FARRIS—Ruling paper 46@50 ₱ lb, as to quality; manila 26@32c; hardware paper 40@42c; bag 40@42c; tarred 30@32c; straw paper 40@45c; straw 50@75c; flax rags 12½@13c; book papers 14 @ 20c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $3 00 ₱ gross.

RAW COTTON at 21½@22c ₱ lb; and woolen at 35c.

GARLIC—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, $1 ₱ barrel, $1 60; jobbing lots, $1 40@1 50.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh rates as follows: Washboard painted, two holes, $2 ₱ dozen; three-hooped buckets, $2 ₱ doz, $2 15; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $6 00; washboards, patent crimp, ₱ doz, $2 25; washboards, Dalton, ₱ doz, $2 25; clothes-pins, round head, ₱ box, 30c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 17, 1875.

We have to report a rather quiet and easy feeling in the petroleum market for crude, with a slight improvement for crude being 2@3c below the quotations of our last report, and business being light. In refined the market was easy under the influence of lower prices in New York, which fell off 1½@1¾c from the previous day.

CRUDE.

We quote United at well at $1 40@1 45; Union do at 1½@1¾c; May 1½@1¾c; immediate shipment $1 20@1 22½. Sales were very light, being only 4,000 barrels at Parkers and 1,800 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

There was a quiet and easy feeling in the refined market, with quotations at about previous rates. The Eastern markets reported an unfavorable state of trade, which exercised an adverse influence, but did not materially affect quotations. We quote standard white on the cars at 11½@11¾c.

New York—Refined for spot and April delivery rules at 11@11¼c; May 11¼@11½c.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 11@ 11¼c for prompt delivery.

Baltimore—Refined is quoted at 11@11¼c for prompt delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was unchanged at $1 30 for city, $1 10@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 16.—The *Courier* says: The receipts of crude petroleum for the week and the closing figures of the previous day seemed to rule $1 47½@1 48½ being the prevailing quotations for crude in bulk. Orders for which storage would be charged with a few days brought 5½@5½c less. Sales:

NEW YORK, April 16.—Petroleum is dull and steady; crude 7½c; refined 12½c. Naphtha is dull and unchanged at 12½@12¾c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 7c for prompt delivery. Refined in bulk is quoted at 11½c for spot and 11¾c for April delivery. Refined in cases is quoted at 18c for spot. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 14@15c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Crude, nominal at 7½@7¾c. Refined, nominal at 12½@12¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 16.—Market quiet at 1½@1¾c for crude. Refined, nominal.

ROUSSEVILLE, April 16.—Market quiet; bold at 1½c.

TIDIOUTE, April 16.—Market quiet at 1½@1¾c for crude at wells.

OIL CITY, April 16.—Market quiet; United at 1½@1¾c; shipment at 1¾@1¾c; outside lines at 1½@1¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Market quiet; standard white 11½@11¾c; crude 6½@6¾c; naphtha 12½@12¾c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 15, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Greer, M. & Co.	Parish, M. & Co., Paris	250
Lockhart & F.	Warden F. & Co., Paris	100
Total.....		350

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Greer.....	Greer, M. & Co.	250
Total.....		250

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND SUGAR BAR MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 17, 1875.

The inquiry for pig metal during the past few days has been fair, and the assumption of the selling mills has infused a tolerable degree of life and firmness into the market. The demand for metal has not been up to what the sellers have been expecting, though we gain daily freely well supplied with metal, and based some weeks or even months ago, but not yet delivered. This stock of iron will probably be sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the trade for the next two or three days, and if the market for manufactured iron proves favorable, an increased inquiry may then be looked for. The existing coal strikes and supposed short supplies of metal, are causing much feeling among holders, some of whom predict an important advance in prices. But it must be borne in mind that the circumstances of the last two manufacturers will not allow them to pay any very much higher prices for their metal, and that an attempt on the part of the holders to put pig metal up five dollars per ton would be likely to cut off, nearly, if not quite all the demand.

Most of the transactions thus far have been at current rates, and yesterday there was a moderate inquiry at these figures. Makers of leading brands of grey forge irons, however, are firmly holding for a slight advance, preferring to hold at $35 00, which is now the general asking price. No sales were made at the advance except one lot of extra grey forge which brought that figure.

The finer stock bar, blooms, and scrap iron has been rendered less active by the weather, but the demand for the latter and coal irons are easier. Receipts of scrap iron continue liberal, but nearly all that is coming in we contract for at once.

We report the following sales:

PITTSBURGH COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons grey forge.....	24 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge.....	24 00—cash
100 tons grey forge.....	24 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge.....	24 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge.....	24 00—4 mos
100 tons close grey forge.....	24 50—cash
100 tons No. 1 foundry.....	25 00—cash
200 tons white and mottled.....	23 50—cash
100 tons mottled.....	23 50—cash

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons No. 2 extra.....	25 50—4 mos
100 tons carbonized.....	24 00—4 mos

HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.

85 tons No 8, 2 to 1.....	28 00@30 00—4 mos

NEW YORK.

April 15—American Pig—There is no improvement in the demand, and prices are as last reported. In the transactions of moment the companies are without heavy stocks, while outsiders have but little on hand, but the supply is ample for the demand. In the trouble in the coal regions continue, and many furnaces are idle, the supply will be enquote No. 1 foundry, $26 00; grey forge, $24 00@25 00.

Scotch Pig—The arrivals since our last have principally been put in store in default of buyers, although offered at less than the cost of importation. We still quote Coltness, $26 00@28 00; Glengarnock, $26 50@27 00; Eglinton, $24 00@26 00; our cablegram to-day reports the exceedingly low prices, in Glasgow, of 46s for Garnsherrie, 78s for Coltness, 74s 6d for Glengarnock, and 68s for Eglinton.

Rails—There is but little doing, as far as actual transactions are concerned, though there is still a good deal of inquiry. We still quote $48 00@50 00, at works, for American.

Old Rails—We hear of no sales since our last We quote $30 00.

Scrap—The stock is extremely light, and would be soon exhausted by any ordinary demand. We note the sale of 300 tons, on private terms. We quote $30 00@37 00.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

April 14.—Scotch Pig—With weaker prices a heavy demand has sprung up, and a large business has been done. The following are makers' prices:

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Rising Sun Flour

in bags will arrive to-day, via. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15th. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for catalogue.

No Verdict Yet.

The jury in the case of Phillip Murray, tried for the murder of James White, are still out. They retired on Wednesday afternoon, and have consequently been out three nights and two days. They will probably be heard from this morning.

Books and Newspapers.

Gildenfenney, 45 Fifth avenue, is now in receipt of the May magazines, as well as all the literary and illustrated journals of the day. For a bundle of both this office is indebted to him. He has full lines of notions, stationery, albums, pocket-books, etc., and deals on the most liberal principles. Try him.

Not Authentic.

The authenticity of "Gath's" interview with ex-Speaker Blaine, published in this city, is denied. The editor of the Washington *Chronicle* says: "Mr. Blaine has always refused to be 'interviewed' by any one as a means of making known his views on public affairs and his opinion of public men, a rule of conduct which he did not depart from in this case. Hence the publication referred to must be regarded as largely a matter of imagination, for which Mr. Blaine is in no sense responsible."

Building Improvements.

Following is a statement of the number and approximate cost of buildings now in course of erection or contemplated in the two cities and vicinity:

29 private residences	$320,500
2 churches	128,000
5 blocks of business houses	105,000
3 public school buildings	81,000
1 hotel	25,000
Total	$559,500

The Ohio River Improvement.

The Board of Engineers recently on a visit here, will, it is understood, recommend the construction of a dam at Davis' Island, opposite Bellevue station on the Fort Wayne Railroad. For some such improvement Congress has already appropriated $100,000, but it is estimated that to complete the proposed structure, over $800,000 will be required. The improvement will be a great benefit to Pittsburgh, and give a fine harbor all the year around.

New School Building.

The new school building in the First ward, Allegheny, will be finished in July next. The dimensions are: eighty-six by eighty-six feet. Material, brick and stone. Height, fifty-six feet, and belfry one hundred and twenty feet above the pavement. This complete edifice will contain thirteen school rooms, a very fine lecture and exhibition hall, eighty-one by eighty-six feet, with stage, etc. Also a new feature in such institutions, a commencement room set apart as a "Girl's Gymnasium." The contractor is W. B. Casey, and the total cost is placed at $80,000. Mr. Pebbles is the architect.

A Missing Man.

Since the 18th of March, James Curran, a victim of *delirium tremens*, has been missing from Johnstown, having left the residence of his sister between four and five o'clock that morning, and in the meantime nothing positive has been learned of his whereabouts. It is generally supposed that he wandered to the river, which is adjacent to the deminished canal, and that he got in and was drowned, as the water at that time was running pretty high. It is supposed that the body of the unfortunate man found in the Ohio, opposite East Liverpool, April 12th, may have been that of Curran. The facts regarding the finding were published in our paper, on Thursday last.

Two More.

Yesterday we stated that there were four hundred and ninety-nine convicts in the Western Penitentiary. Yesterday the institution received two more prisoners. These were Frank Davis, to undergo an imprisonment of one year for forgery, and Geo. Robinson, sentenced four years for burglary. The latter individual is one of those referred to at the time the last batch was received from Crawford county, who broke jail at Meadville after conviction, but previous to being sentenced. He was recaptured at Sewickley, on the edge of the county, and returned to jail, after which he received his sentence and was brought here as stated. This makes five hundred and one prisoners in the penitentiary.

Sharpsburg Thieves.

About half-past ten o'clock, Thursday night the shoe store of M. L. Jenkins, in Sharpsburg, was broken into by thieves. Some men near by hearing the noise hurried to the store, but as they entered the thieves slipped out with their booty—some 500 worth of goods. Constable McGiven was immediately notified and took the trail of the thieves, whom he succeeded in arresting at the ferry on the river, midnight, with some of the goods in their possession. Their names are John Dempsey and Frank Bonnifite, residents of Sharpsburg. The goods stolen were discovered in the river, where they had thrown them. After these men were arrested a young man named Phillamy, son of a livery stable proprietor in Sharpsburg, came forward and confessed to the crime of stealing a horse and buggy. He alleged that his father had driven to Allegheny and left his buggy hitched. Phillamy then went into it and drove to Sharpsburg, where the rig was identified and taken charge of by young Mr. Phillamy. The thieves were committed to jail for court, by Squire Keil, of Sharpsburg.

Accident on the Railroad.

Daniel McCartney, an employee of Speck & Morrow, liquor dealers, was seriously injured yesterday by being struck by the engine of the Pacific express, on the Pennsylvania railroad. It appears that he was walking on the track at Turtle Creek, when a freight train came along. He stepped to the other track just as the fast train appeared in the opposite direction, coming around a curve. McCartney, who is a young, active fellow, got off this track just in time to prevent his body being ground under the car wheels. The bumper of the locomotive struck him and inflicted a fearful gash in the forehead. He was thrown some three or four yards to one side. Conductor Kearney, upon learning what had occurred, backed the train to the spot where the injured man was found lying insensible in a ditch. He was picked up and brought to the Union depot in the caboose. Here the conductor had notified Depot Master Butler, who had Dr. Hamilton in waiting. After the arrival of the train, to dress the man's injuries. McCartney was just about able to walk, with assistance into the Depot. Fortunately the surgeon is of the opinion that the injuries, although painful, are of the most superficial character. Mr. McCartney was provided with comfortable quarters.

April Snow Storms.

Many persons were surprised, yesterday morning, at finding the ground covered with snow. Similars storms, however, have occurred during the month of April, in years that are past. The last one of any consequence was in Harrisburg, in the early part of the week, has caused a searching of the records, and the *Patriot* notes the following:

On the first of April, last year, there was a flurry of snow, which was supplemented on the 29th of the same month by a fall of snow two or three inches in depth. On the 18th of April, 1873, there was a fall of rain and snow, lasting through the day. On the 13th of April, 1869, there were small squalls of snow. In 1868 the month of April was very cold, ice forming on the 6th, an inch in thickness. On the 10th there was a fall of snow from one to two inches in thickness. In 1864, April without a severe cold northeast storms, and there were two falls of snow. In 1857, during the first week in April, there was a fall of snow to the depth of two or three inches. In 1854 there were a number of flurries of snow during the month of April. On the 8th, however, a genuine snow storm set in, and for the depth of eight inches, but rapidly disappeared. On April 9, 1851, a snow storm of similar magnitude, but followed by less disastrous results, prevailed. On the 13th of April, 1834, twenty-one years ago, a snow descended which measured eighteen inches in depth. Just before its unwelcome and unexpected advent warm weather had prevailed and birds had been attracted in large numbers to the genial climate. The snow was followed by cold weather, which lasted several days and had a destructive effect upon advanced vegetation. Thousands of birds perished from hunger and cold.

DISCHARGED AND REARRESTED.

A Safe Robbery at Brady's Bend.

James Campbell, who, with "Cockey" Ward and others, was arrested a few days since for larceny at Meyer's saloon, Market street, was brought before Mayor McCarthy yesterday for a hearing. There being no witnesses, the accused was necessarily discharged. He did not long, however, remain at his liberty, for he was almost immediately re-arrested by Officer Furtong, of oil City, on the charge of having open a safe at Brady's Bend. The officer produced a warrant for the arrest and Campbell was taken to Kittanning jail. It appears that on the night of Friday of last week, Cunningham's hardware store at Brady's Bend was broken into, a sledge and the safe literally pried open. The safe was then robbed of $140 were abstracted from the latter. Evidence is said to have been procured going to show that Campbell was one of the participators in the robbery. It is said that the day previous, $16,000, which had lain in the safe for some time, was paid out.

THE TAX ON COAL.

The Decision of Judge Pearson Declaring the Act Unconstitutional.

We have already announced the fact that Judge Pearson, of the Dauphin County Court, has rendered an opinion in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Kittanning Coal Company, one of the six suits brought for the recovery of taxes alleged to be due by the corporations under the seventh section of the act of May 24, 1874, providing for the taxation of corporations. The opinion is quite lengthy. The following points were submitted by the counsel for defendants:

1. The taxation imposed by the seventh section of the act of 1874, April, 1875, being upon coal mined or purchased by the corporations therein enumerated, and not upon coal mined or purchased by individuals and partnerships, is not uniform within the first section of the ninth article of the Constitution, and the plaintiff cannot recover.

2. Anthracite coal and bituminous coal are of different values, according to quality and location, and the statute in question, assuming to impose a specific tax of the same amount on the coal therein intended, without any regard to values, is unconstitutional and void.

3. The imposition of the tax by the statute in question upon all coal mined or purchased by the enumerated corporations, except that used in their business, and the omission to impose the tax on the coal of individuals and partnerships, is in effect an exemption of that coal of the latter, as well as that so used, from taxation. Such exemptions are prohibited by the Constitution, and the statute under the plaintiff is unconstitutional and void.

4. A corporate franchise is not properly subject to taxation under the State Constitution.

The Court answered the first, second and fourth points in the negative, and affirmed the third point.

Judgment was entered in favor of the defendants and against the Commonwealth. The case was argued excepted to the decision, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

FREIGHT RATES AGAIN.

What the Merchants Say—Freight Tariffs, and Their Effect on the Wholesale Traffic of Pittsburgh—Statements and Opinions of Leading Merchants.

The question of freight rates is one in which Pittsburgh is peculiarly interested, and upon which her prosperity depends to a very important degree. As the value of her manufactured articles and also of the leading products which are dealt in here, is composed, to a large degree, of the cost of transportation, the matter of equitable tariffs becomes of vital importance, and any real or fancied inequality in them will of course create much feeling in mercantile circles, and at once become a subject of public discussion. This matter has already been referred to in communications published in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, and on Monday we gave a view of the question from a railway standpoint, as elicited from an informal conversation with a prominent freight official of the Pennsylvania Company. Learning that a number of merchants were disposed to take exceptions to the views so expressed, a representative of the COMMERCIAL visited some of the leading dealers in the flour, grain and provisions trades, to obtain a more full expression of their opinions on this important question.

The first visit was made to a member of a wholesale grain firm, who is well known for careful, well-considered and conservative views on matters connected with the well fare of the grain trade of Pittsburgh. On being informed of the purpose of the visit, this gentleman said:

"Well, the grain dealers have something to say on the subject of freight tariffs, in connection with and in response to the railroad view of the subject published in Monday's COMMERCIAL. I can say for myself, and on behalf of most of the grain trade, that we have nothing personal in the matter, and that we deprecate any ill-feeling whatever in discussing the subject. But we object to the policy of the Pennsylvania Company, in reference to Pittsburgh freights, and are determined to do our utmost to secure an alteration of that policy. In the article referred to, I see that it is denied that there is any practical discrimination against Pittsburgh. It is said: 'It is true that at present some fourth class freights, such as flour, grain, pork and bacon, are carried from Chicago to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the same rates as to Pittsburgh, or a very little more; but this is only a temporary state of affairs, and is due to causes beyond the control of the Pennsylvania Company. Now, this may be true to a certain extent of this particular exigency; but it nevertheless is a fact that the grain trade of Pittsburgh has been discriminated against for the last seven or eight years, not only in the matter of freights alone, but in other important respects. There have been cases when cars of grain for Pittsburgh would be put on side tracks, and allowed to stand for weeks at a time, while through freight to the East was promptly supplied with the cars on the cars, bearing the date of shipment. There was one time that our firm had out over thirty cars that were from five to thirty days overdue. I have here a copy of a petition addressed to the General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, dated February 4, 1873, which was signed by nearly all the grain merchants, complaining of this grievance, as well as of the discrimination in rates which then existed against us. So you see that we have to complain of other discriminations in the past.

"How is this trouble of delaying cars exist at present?

"Not for the past few months. The company has plenty of cars now, and that is rather an old story. But there are other grievances of the past. Here is a memorial of the grain merchants and millers, to J. Edgar Thomson, dated November 22, 1869, setting forth discriminations against Pittsburgh in the rates from local points in Ohio and Indiana, as well as from Chicago and St. Louis to Philadelphia and fourteen to twenty-five cents per hundred pounds. In other words, we had had to pay for years to labor under discriminations in the tariff which were absolutely prohibitory, and in addition, when the city of Pittsburgh became crowded, our freight has been delayed, we have been subjected to unjust charges for demurrage and transfer, and in many ways the policy of the Pennsylvania Company seems to have been adverse to the business interests of Pittsburgh.

"In reply to the remark that the railroad officials are obliged to charge such rates as will be remunerative to the stockholders, I would say that we do not claim that the rates on Pittsburgh freights should be low. We do not ask for lower rates, or that the company shall carry our freight at a loss. But we do ask for equal rates with those that the company charges the dealers of other cities. We do not want, for instance, that when a Chicago dealer would, for the freight on a car of grain sent to Altoona, and think that with regard to grain sent East from this city, we have a right to ask that we be placed on an equal footing with the merchants of other cities.

"Concerning the suggestion that we can get the advantage of through rates by having the grain shipped directly through, it hardly seems quite possible to me that any one conversant with the needs of the trade could advance such an idea. The same idea has been suggested to our firm by railroad officials; but it ought to be evident to any one who has had a thought of the subject, that a wholesale traffic requires an accumulation of stock from which buyers can be supplied as they need, and that if buyers had to wait for us to order the grain shipped to them from Chicago, there could save time enough now and then, by ordering from Chicago for themselves. I can hardly characterize such an argument as this, as anything else than boy's talk."

"What do you think would be the result of allowing the grain trade of Pittsburgh proportioned freights on east ward shipments?"

"I have no doubt that it would in a very short time become one of the leading grain and produce markets of the country. In that opinion I am supported, I think, by nearly every one who has considered the subject. The position of the Pittsburgh market is such as to make it a favorite point for the storage of grain. Situated as we are within easy distance of the three leading seaboard ports, grain stored here would command either the New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore markets, such a state of affairs would be advantageous to both the Eastern and Western shippers. Very often a shipper at the seaboard wants a few cars of grain to fill out the cargo of a vessel which he is loading. To get the grain needed from Chicago or other Western points would take a considerable number of days—no unimportant matter when a man is paying a thousand dollars a day for the detention of a vessel. We have frequently grain marked in stock that such an order could be filled in forty-eight hours. This advantage would of itself induce the storage of a great deal of grain here, as in the markets were higher at one seaboard city than at the others, the position of the grain here would enable it to be sold there promptly. Then, too, the position of Pittsburgh makes it the natural center for the products of a very fertile section of country. We are very favorably located with regard to wheat—a grain which Chicago cannot handle to advantage. The great central belt of winter wheat production country is all directly connected with our city, and there is no doubt in my mind that with proper encouragement, Pittsburgh would become a great winter-wheat center, as Chicago is the central market for spring wheat. Such a trade here would more than compensate the railroads, in the immensely increased movement in grain over their lines, which would take place.

"I read that the railroad official whose views are given in Monday's COMMERCIAL says that the merchants of Pittsburgh do not enter the Eastern markets, and therefore, are not interested in the rates given to these points. Now this is not strictly true, as in times past, when such rates were given that we could possibly do so, we have sold grain in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. We have not generally done so, for the reason that the railroads would notice us and it seems to me hardly fair for the railroads to first establish absolutely prohibitory rates, and then twit us with not doing what rates against their rates only prevent. We claim that the grain trade of Pittsburgh ought to supply the Eastern markets with a large share of that grain; that it would be for the advantage of the railroads to help build it up, and that it will be done if the railroads will place us on an equal footing with the grain trade of other cities.

"I have been said, by railway officials that their through business is the most important, and that they have to make concessions to secure that trade. Now, in the report of the investigating committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, I find it stated that the earnings of the road on through freight in 1873 were $1,-576,557 61, while their local freight earnings were $15,032,048 06. In addition to this, the margin of profit on local freight earnings is much larger than on through freight, showing that the important traffic to the railroad company is the local traffic, and that the true policy is to encourage Pittsburgh business, which furnishes so large an amount of that traffic. We are also told that the freightting business of the grain trade here is not of enough importance to make it worth while for the railroad to make concessions to it, which seems to me to be rather ungenerous, in the light of the fact that it is wholly due to discriminating freight tariffs that our trade has been restricted to the consumption of Pittsburgh and vicinity."

What is being done with regard to the prorata freights prounised by Colonel Scott in his letter to the Committee of the Corn Exchange?"

"Colonel Scott has been absent from Philadelphia since receiving that letter, and pending the establishment of those rates. I suppose that when he returns the matter will be arranged."

"Will that arrangement remove the difficulties under which the grain trade now labors?"

"It will, doubtless, do away with a great share of them, and allow the volume of our trade to be very largely increased. In fact, as I understand it, and as I think Colonel Scott does, the arrangement which he promises to make will be all that we can ask or expect for the grain business here, and will enable Pittsburgh trade to built from this city to the West. That will, of course, secure advantages to Pittsburgh that can be had in no other way.

"I don't know that I ought to say so, but it seems to me as if the difficulties thrown in the way of Pittsburgh merchants was due to the representatives of the Pennsylvania Company here. Col. Scott has always shown a willingness to meet our desires, and a readiness to comprehend our wants. But so one of the representatives here has shown a lack of that desire to meet the wants of the trade. There are, of course, exceptions. Mr. C. A. Carpenter, the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has shown the utmost readiness to meet our needs in all cases where he could do so with out prejudice to his company. As an instance of both this and the opposite policy, I will give the position of our own firm. We have ten car loads of grain which we are shipping to the East as an advantage. On this grain Mr. Carpenter, following out the line of policy indicated in Col. Scott's letter, is willing to give us a pro-rate for his end of the line; but the officials of the Pennsylvania Central refuse entirely to make a similar pro-rata charge for their end of the line, and the consequence is that we have to hold the grain here, and that the duty on it will be pursued by the Pennsylvania Company in regard to Pittsburgh until they receive orders from headquarters here, they will have to respect.

This closed the interview with this gentleman, and the representative of the COMMERCIAL withdrew in search of further opinions among the wholesale dealers. Another prominent grain dealer said:

"This question of freight rates is getting considerably mixed. In the first place, Colonel Scott has gone South, and what between his fixing up the Mexicans, and his other Southwestern schemes, half the summer will be gone before he gets back, and is ready to attend to our little matter. Then the rest of us will probably pass over before arrangements are perfected and the consent of the Directors is obtained to the pro-rata scheme. So that there is little hope of our getting any good out of it this year, then there is another question coming right here. Colonel Scott held out inducements to us to believe that he will give us pro rata freights on Eastern grain, and the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad here are ready to do that on the basis of the old rates from Chicago to Philadelphia. But that don't do us a bit of good when they are carrying grain from Chicago to Philadelphia at ten cents less than the old rates. The question now is, whether the pro rata tariff given to Pittsburgh will equalize their through rates down, no matter how low they put them? I have been unable to get a decided view on this point, and he could not give us an answer until the subject had been submitted to Col. Scott, which, as that gentleman is in Mexico, will take some time."

"Is the Pennsylvania Railroad pro-rating on the basis of the old rates on grain, now?"

"The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad are ready to do their part of it, on carrying the grain East, but the officers of the Pennsylvania Company for the western half of the freight refuse to make any pro-rate changes. As a consequence, we have had to pay double rates on all grain which we have had to ship to the eastern part of the State. Taking it altogether it seems impossible that we will get much relief out of the Pennsylvania Railroad at present, some time to come. If, as I am told, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will bring grain from Chicago to Pittsburgh at fifteen or twenty cents per hundred, that is the way we will do our difficulties. Competition is the only perfect cure for the trouble, and the Baltimore and Ohio seems to hold out the best prospects for our merchants."

The next visit was made to the office of a large flour firm on Liberty street. The object of the visit being stated, to a member of the firm, that gentleman gave his views as follows:

"This matter of freight discriminations is one which interests all. The fact that the railroads are carrying flour to the seaboard for the same price as to Pittsburgh, or less than half the relative charge when the distance is taken into consideration, operates against Pittsburgh in many ways. At present it works doubly against us. The low rates to the seaboard have advanced the prices of flour in Chicago, so that we have to pay an advance there, and then have to pay double the proportionate freight rates to this city. Now, of course this advance in cost comes out of the consumer, which cannot fail to make trouble. There is not a day passes but what we hear complaints from our customers of the advanced cost of the necessaries of life, and more particularly of flour, at a time when wages are being cut down. Now, in this question of freight rates alone there is enough margin to make a decided difference in the cost of living, and I have no doubt that if the iron manufacturers had given their attention to the subject of competition in freight transportation, they would have made the necessaries of life so much cheaper, that the reduction of laborers' wages would have been far less difficult than they have found it to be, as nothing of the advantages they would have in the freighting of the iron trade, which would save double what they tried to save in the cost of puddling."

"Have the present freight rates cut down the flour trade?"

"They have, very much. We do a large and important country trade all through the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the increased rates have cut us entirely out of that trade. There is hardly an important jobbing flour house in the city that does not feel it—certainly that is less from the want of business than the difference in rates sends all that business elsewhere."

"How about other hindrances to your trade in connection with railway freight?"

"There have been several. Take the instance of bag flour. The Pennsylvania Company will not allow the shipment of as much bag flour as of flour in barrels, that is 2,200 pounds, and charges the same freight as if it was a full car load. This is not a serious hindrance to our trade, and I went to the railroad officials to get it rectified, knowing that other railroads did not make such a distinction, and that it was wholly artificial. One official gave me nothing but insults in response to my request. Another told me, "It is no use your coming here asking such things of us. You have got to pay our rates as we say they are charged, and you might as well do it without making trouble." The gentleman then gave another instance where rates had been doubled on an article of merchandise without notice, and in which the officials had utterly refused to give any drawback, or to aid in getting one, but which his firm had collected through the Chicago shipper.

In response to an inquiry as to what course was regarded as the best to meet these difficulties, the gentleman replied:

"We have given all our business to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. That road shows a desire to give such rates as we can do business on, and to free us from the petty restrictions that we are constantly meeting on the Pan Handle Fort Wayne road. In the instance of bag flour, they will carry one hundred and twelve and a half barrels of bag flour at the car load price for barrel flour, so that on bag flour we save $11 25 per car load. This amounts to a good deal in our business, of $5,900 per year, to say nothing of the saving on barrel flour, which will be $2,500 or $3,000 more. That is well worth saving. There is another point which it would be well to notice. The business of the Baltimore and Ohio do for us at the reduced rates over eight hundred and seventy-seven miles of track, four hundred and eight miles further than the Fort Wayne road, is so profitable to them that orders have been issued to send Pittsburgh cars on ahead of other freight, and they are giving us through freight cars in six days, and in a week more they say they will do it in from three to five days. Now, if the Baltimore and Ohio make inducements to the grain trade here, they can make large sales of flour, at 25 per barrel, exceedingly low prices. We noticed a very active business going on at the counters for Black Alpacas and Ca shmeres and discovered the great attraction here was that Mr. Semple was offering these desirable goods at such remarkable low prices as to attract customers from all parts of the two cities and adjoining country. We were treated to a very brisk demand at the counters for black and colored dress silks, and could see that the large stock of these goods was fast melting away, the most decided bargains offered in black dress silks—from $1 00 up to $4 00 per yard—said by the ladies to far surpass any in the market for good value. Rich plaid and striped dress silks of all desirable colors are here displayed at equally low prices, and the way the ladies were buying silks last Monday showed that they can make all the money they can handle at the Pittsburgh merchants. I am very much mistaken, with the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago freight at reduced rates, and putting it through in four days, the Pennsylvania Company's charges, will be compelled to come to an end. At all events, the merchants of our acquaintance are determined to agitate the subject until a healthy competition is established."

Following up the subject, the COMMERCIAL representative next visited a prominent Liberty street firm dealing in cured meats, and on informing a member of the firm on his errand was, was given the following statement:

"We have suffered very much in this matter to a marked degree in consequence of the discriminations referred to. The pork dealers of this city, as well as those of Chicago, do a large trade in York, Lancaster, Chambersburg, Harrisburg, and as far back this way as Altoona, now have both, by ordering from Chicago for overcharges which we are compelled to pay the F. B. We can ship to the seaboard cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore take the whole of this trade which belongs to this city. This they can hold, as the freight is less from Philadelphia to these points than it is from Pittsburgh.

"How large a falling off in the volume of the provisions trade of Pittsburgh does this loss constitute?"

"Not less than thirty or forty per cent. In regard to the statement made by the official of Monday, that the cutting in rates was a consequence of the opening of navigation, I have to say that I know of no reason why our freight was taken from Chicago to the seaboard at 25c per 100 lbs. a month before the opening of navigation, and I am convinced that the trade to which we sold formerly are receiving their supplies from Chicago. That, in connection with the fact that freight rates from Philadelphia to local points along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are less than from Pittsburgh, has resulted in curtailing our trade, as already referred to. As a consequence, we have given up handling any freight by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad."

"Does that road give you rates as low as to enable you to retain your former trade?"

"They give us reduced rates, and so enable us to keep a large part of it. But our position forward the merchants here is much more favorable than that of the Pennsylvania Company ever was. We are now bringing all our cured meats directly from Chicago over that route, and shall continue to do so until the policy of the Penn-y'vania Company has been materially changed."

Another gentleman said in connection with the bringing of Chicago freights here by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are making every effort to bring freight through from Chicago to Pittsburgh at reduced rates, and in short time. The last car that our firm received came through in six days. The officers of the road say that when their arrangements are fully completed they will put the freight into this city in five days from date of shipment. This practically ends the monopoly of the Pennsylvania Company in Western freights, and will have a most beneficial influence on the wholesale trade here. Just see what the officials of the Connellsville road has done for the grocery trade here. Within a year their whole business in groceries has doubled in volume, and now comprises favorable with that of any interior city in the country. I think it very sure, that the grain, flour, produce and provision trades will show an increase in volume fully as large or even larger, when a full competition is established in the carrying trade from this city to the West.

This closed the interviews had with merchants on the subject of freight tariffs. We present the statements that we have had as what they are worth, with the remark that the standing of the gentlemen by whom they are made entitles their opinions and expressions to the consideration of all parties interested in this subject.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JUDGE EWING does not, apparently, sympathize with the objects of the Humane Society.

IN his charge to the jury yesterday, in the cruelty to animals case, Judge Ewing quoted Common Pleas No. 2.

MR. HARRY A. NEER, of the *Freedom's Friend*, has been selected as a juror in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2.

THE Literary Society at McDonalds has adjourned until fall, and is now making preparations for an exhibition.

An interesting spelling match took place in Ranksville Methodist Episcopal church, Union township, on Thursday evening.

REV. M. N. CORNELIUS lectured on "Unmasked, or the Seeming and the Real," in the school hall at McDonaldsville, on Wednesday night.

THE young folks at Oakdale had their first spell on Thursday night in the Academy Hall. Two prizes were given and all enjoyed themselves very much.

THE hearing in the case of Edward Giles of Allegheny, charged with bastardy, was continued since, will take place before Alderman McMasters on Tuesday next.

AN old recipe for the removal of freckles is to bathe the face in April snow. Half the ladies of these cities will, during evening, taking a snow bath in consequence.

FARMERS call April snows "poor man's manure." The water from the snow, as it melts, sinks into the ground from which the frost has gone, and fertilizes as far as it reaches.

THE grand lodge of Masons will on Sabbath next, at the Aliance rooms, at one o'clock P. M. to-morrow, has already been announced. The exercises will be of a highly interesting character.

AN Irishman attended the Criminal Court yesterday to hear the evidence given, and he was heard to say he wanted to find out whether or not he could whip his horse! After hearing His Honor Judge Ewing, he is, no doubt, perfectly satisfied on the point.

THIS evening a spelling match will take place at the Diamond Hall, Allegheny, between ladies contesting against the gentlemen. Prof. Goff, of the Western University, will be the schoolmaster, and General F. H. Lane and Prof. Crane the referees.

IN the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Mr. W. L. Chalfant, attorney for Lemuel Sheafer, proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel, was granted a rule on Boston Laney, the plaintiff, to show cause why he should not give security for costs in the coming suit.

ON THURSDAY, the monument of James Ingles was placed in position at the grave of deceased in Hilldale Cemetery. It is a fine piece of work and a fair sequence to any in the "city of the dead." It was turned out at Beggs' Allegheny Steam Marble Works, and cost $2,700.

MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND (Col. Mulberry Sellers) dropped into the Criminal Court room yesterday, and occupied the chair of District Attorney Montooth, during a portion of the argument of Mr. Bruce and during the charge of Judge Ewing, in the trial of the case of Alfred H. Lindsay, charged with perjury by Fathey McAfee.

REV. MISS AUGUSTA J. CHAPIN, who has been supplying the pulpit of the First Universalist church, corner Third avenue and Grant street for two Sundays, will preach in the same place to-morrow morning and evening. She has also been engaged by the same society as "Success for the Church;" in the evening, "Unity of the Spirit."

A MINIATURE automatic representation of the Pennsylvania oil regions, made entirely of wood, is on exhibition in New York. It was whittled with a pocket-knife, and is intended for exhibition at the Centennial. The model is twelve feet long and five feet wide, representing the hills, villages, derricks, and pipe lines, &c., of the oil region. Pumping and flouring mills, coal mines, and railroads are all shown in full operation.

A BILL in equity was filed in the Common Pleas No. 3, yesterday, by Isaac Jones, against James, Robert and Albert Bennett. The bill sets forth that the complainant purchased at Sheriff's sale certain land in Wilkins township, as the property of Albert Bennett; that there are several *corduroy* trees on the said land, which the respondents are removing, and that they propose to remove more. The complainant asks for an injunction.

A MAGNIFICENT soda fountain has been erected at the drug store of McClarren & McKennan, Fifth avenue. This fountain was designed and executed by Mr. Edward Larkin, of this city, and is one of the finest ever seen in operation here. It is composed of Italian and Tennessee marble, is five feet high, and is finely finished. A beautiful specimen of Japanese marble surmounts the fountain, and elegant bronze statues grace the same.

GENERAL J. B. MOORHEAD, President of the Kansas-Nebraska Relief Committee, yesterday received letters from F. W. Giles, Esq., Treasurer of the Kansas Central Relief Committee, and Governor Allan Sanders, Treasurer of the Nebraska Relief Committee, acknowledging receipts of contributions from the Pittsburgh Committee, the former having received a total of $4,000 and the latter $2,000, in addition to which there was a special contribution amounting to $178 50, sent to Bishop Vail, to be distributed by him.

APRIL ANNIVERSARIES.

Important Events in American and Local History—An Occurrence Which Took Place in Allegheny Four Years Ago and Its Results—A Visit to Semple's Mammoth Dry Goods Store—Some Observations Concerning the Great Hive of Industry and Fashion Emporium.

Many important and remarkable events have occurred during the month of April, a few of which we will mention: April 10, 1845, Great Fire in Pittsburgh; April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon: April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued the first call for volunteers; April 3, 1865, City of Richmond surrendered; April 9, 1865, General Lee's army surrendered; April 19, 1775, Battle of Lexington, the first battle of the Revolution. These all bring to remembrance important events that have occurred, the results of which are well known to the reader. But what we desire to speak of at this time is of another anniversary of an event that occurred in this community, viz: that of the opening of William Semple's new dry goods store, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny, which occurred April 27, 1871. Four years ago, when Mr. Semple moved into the large building he had just erected to accommodate his extensive business, many persons thought that he would find the building entirely too large, and that the new building would never present the crowded appearance of his former storerooms. Mr. Semple's foresight and good judgment in the erection of this immense edifice is now apparent to all. The only mistake he made was that he did not build it still larger. Let any of our readers who doubt this, visit this establishment any of these bright spring afternoons and see the crowds of customers that throng all the different departments. Last Monday afternoon we found the house filled with customers, the large force of salesmen and sales women all actively employed selling goods. Everywhere was presented a scene of active business, indicating beyond all question that the people were well satisfied that it was greatly to their advantage to make their purchases here.

It was found on examination that Mr. Semple has made arrangements for a very extensive business this season. The stock of dry goods &c., was never more full and complete than at the present time. The dress goods department was doing a brisk business during our visit, it contains all the novelties in spring and summer dress goods and silks, embracing not only low and medium priced dress goods, but also all the finer grades and qualities, all offered at exceedingly low prices. We noticed a very active business going on at the counters for Black Alpacas and Ca shmeres and discovered the great attraction here was that Mr. Semple was offering these desirable goods at such remarkable low prices as to attract customers from all parts of the two cities and adjoining country. We were treated to a very brisk demand at the counters for black and colored dress silks, and could see that the large stock of these goods was fast melting away, the most decided bargains offered in black dress silks—from $1 00 up to $4 00 per yard—said by the ladies to far surpass any in the market for good value. Rich plaid and striped dress silks of all desirable colors are here displayed at equally low prices, and the way the ladies were buying silks last Monday showed that they can make all the money they can handle at the Pittsburgh merchants. I am very much mistaken, with the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago freight at reduced rates, and putting it through in four days, the Pennsylvania Company's charges, will be compelled to come to an end. At all events, the merchants of our acquaintance are determined to agitate the subject until a healthy competition is established."

Following up the subject, the COMMERCIAL representative next visited a prominent Liberty street firm dealing in cured meats, and on informing a member of the firm on his errand was, was given the following statement:

"We have suffered very much in this matter to a marked degree in consequence of the discriminations referred to. The pork dealers of this city, as well as those of Chicago, do a large trade in York, Lancaster, Chambersburg, Harrisburg, and as far back this way as Altoona, now have both, by ordering from Chicago for overcharges which we are compelled to pay the F. B. We can ship to the seaboard cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore take the whole of this trade which belongs to this city. This they can hold, as the freight is less from Philadelphia to these points than it is from Pittsburgh.

"How large a falling off in the volume of the provisions trade of Pittsburgh does this loss constitute?"

"Not less than thirty or forty per cent. In regard to the statement made by the official of Monday, that the cutting in rates was a consequence of the opening of navigation, I have to say that I know of no reason why our freight was taken from Chicago to the seaboard at 25c per 100 lbs. a month before the opening of navigation, and I am convinced that the trade to which we sold formerly are receiving their supplies from Chicago. That, in connection with the fact that freight rates from Philadelphia to local points along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are less than from Pittsburgh, has resulted in curtailing our trade, as already referred to. As a consequence, we have given up handling any freight by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad."

"Does that road give you rates as low as to enable you to retain your former trade?"

"They give us reduced rates, and so enable us to keep a large part of it. But our position forward the merchants here is much more favorable than that of the Pennsylvania Company ever was. We are now bringing all our cured meats directly from Chicago over that route, and shall continue to do so until the policy of the Penn-y'vania Company has been materially changed."

Another gentleman said in connection with the bringing of Chicago freights here by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are making every effort to bring freight through from Chicago to Pittsburgh at reduced rates, and in short time. The last car that our firm received came through in six days. The officers of the road say that when their arrangements are fully completed they will put the freight into this city in five days from date of shipment. This practically ends the monopoly of the Pennsylvania Company in Western freights, and will have a most beneficial influence on the wholesale trade here. Just see what the officials of the Connellsville road has done for the grocery trade here. Within a year their whole business in groceries has doubled in volume, and now comprises favorable with that of any interior city in the country. I think it very sure, that the grain, flour, produce and provision trades will show an increase in volume fully as large or even larger, when a full competition is established in the carrying trade from this city to the West.

This closed the interviews had with merchants on the subject of freight tariffs. We present the statements that we have had as what they are worth, with the remark that the standing of the gentlemen by whom they are made entitles their opinions and expressions to the consideration of all parties interested in this subject.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JUDGE EWING does not, apparently, sympathize with the objects of the Humane Society.

IN his charge to the jury yesterday, in the cruelty to animals case, Judge Ewing quoted Common Pleas No. 2.

MR. HARRY A. NEER, of the *Freedom's Friend*, has been selected as a juror in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2.

THE Literary Society at McDonalds has adjourned until fall, and is now making preparations for an exhibition.

AN interesting spelling match took place in Ranksville Methodist Episcopal church, Union township, on Thursday evening.

REV. M. N. CORNELIUS lectured on "Unmasked, or the Seeming and the Real," in the school hall at McDonaldsville, on Wednesday night.

THE young folks at Oakdale had their first spell on Thursday night in the Academy Hall. Two prizes were given and all enjoyed themselves very much.

THE hearing in the case of Edward Giles of Allegheny, charged with bastardy, was continued since, will take place before Alderman McMasters on Tuesday next.

AN old recipe for the removal of freckles is to bathe the face in April snow. Half the ladies of these cities will, during evening, taking a snow bath in consequence.

FARMERS call April snows "poor man's manure." The water from the snow, as it melts, sinks into the ground from which the frost has gone, and fertilizes as far as it reaches.

THE grand lodge of Masons will on Sabbath next, at the Aliance rooms, at one o'clock P. M. to-morrow, has already been announced. The exercises will be of a highly interesting character.

AN Irishman attended the Criminal Court yesterday to hear the evidence given, and he was heard to say he wanted to find out whether or not he could whip his horse! After hearing His Honor Judge Ewing, he is, no doubt, perfectly satisfied on the point.

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